# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,280.—VOL. LXXVI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877. PRICE TWOPENCE.


## BIRTHS.

COWAN.—September 24, at her residence, 29, Brisbane-street, Sydney, the wife of Samuel Cowan, of a son.

COGGINS.—September 14, at her residence, John-street, Woollahra, the wife of Thomas Coggins, of a daughter.

GABRIEL.—September 22, at her residence, 38, College-street, Hyde Park, Sydney, the wife of Adolphe Gabriel, of a son.

HALL.—September 21, at Currendina, Muswellbrook, the wife of F. C. Hall, of a son—stillborn.

IRVING.—August 19, at her residence, Maryborough, Queensland, Mrs. William Howe Irving, of a daughter.

MOORE.—September 18, at her residence, Dartford Villa, St. Leonards, the wife of J. B. Moore, of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—September 25, at her residence, 137, King-street, Mrs. G. F. Taylor, of a son. Both doing well.

VAUGHAN.—September 22, at Margaretta Cottage, Leichhardt-street, Glebe Point, Mrs. H. F. Vaughan, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

HAYMAN—JOSEPHSON.—September 12, by the Rev. John Penman, David Hayman, of Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., to Ida Mary Josephson, daughter of L. N. Josephson, of Sydney, N. S. W.

STILL—PAYNE.—August 18, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Isabella, second daughter of Mr. Edward Still, of Sydney, and granddaughter of the late Captain Fisk, harbour master at Newcastle, to Thomas, eldest son of Mr. James Payne, of Marrickville.

WILSON—SADLING.—September 19, at Brunswick House, Castlereagh-street, by the Rev. A. B. Davis, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Levi, Louis Rosenthal Wilson, of Cooktown, to Maria, only surviving daughter of John Sadling, of Phillip-street.

WING—RICHARDSON.—August 15, at St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, by the Rev. Thomas Kemmis, Thomas Henry Wing, eldest son of Mr. Stephen Wing, Surrey, England, to Caroline Emma, fourth daughter of Peter Richardson, of Double Bay.

## DEATHS.

BRAILSFORD.—At her residence, Narellan, the beloved wife of John Brailsford, after a long and painful illness, leaving a husband and seven daughters, aged 55 years.

ELLA.—September 21, at Braidwood, Thomas Ella, aged 56.

IRVING.—September 8, at her residence, Maryborough, Queensland, Gertrude Charlotte, the wife of William Howe Irving, Esq., aged 29 years.

LUCAS.—September 19, at Hillston, Lachlan River, Charlotte Lucy, infant daughter of Alec Brander and Charlotte E. Lucas, aged 4 months.

M'GURGAN.—September 21, at his parents' residence, Dick-street, Ernest Alfred, the infant son of Daniel and Teresa M'Gurgan, aged 10 months.

MINNEW.—September 22, at his residence, Sydney, James Minnew, piano-tuner, formerly of London, leaving an affectionate wife to mourn her loss, aged 37 years.

SIMPSON.—September 25, at Sydney, Percy Simpson, Esq., late Lieutenant Royal Corsican Rangers, formerly Commandant at Wellington Valley, and Police Magistrate of Singleton, aged 90 years.

SMITH.—At her father's residence, Fairholme, near Camden, Annie Eva Smith, aged 21 years and 2 months. "Not lost, but gone before."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's s.s. AVOCA,
1482 tons, 350-horse power,
W. H. Pockley, commander,
will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on MONDAY, 1st October, at 12 noon.
Passage money—Saloon, £4; second-class, £2.
Cargo at local rates.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 24th September, 1877.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE,
via Torres Straits and Singapore.
The magnificent new steamship
BOWEN,
J. Miller, commander,
under contract with the Government of Queensland,
will leave Cosmopolitan Wharf on
SATURDAY, October 6, at noon, taking mails, goods, and passengers.
The facilities of passengers by this route proceeding to any of the European or Eastern ports from Singapore are as follows:—To Europe—Mail steamer weekly, and frequent other opportunities. To Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon—Mail steamer weekly. To Calcutta—Fortnightly. To Manila—Fortnightly, in connection with French mail steamer from Europe.
Passengers can be booked for Venice, Brindisi, and Southampton, and forwarded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO HONGKONG.—The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's (Limited).
NORMANBY (s.),
John Alfred Reddell, commander,
will be dispatched from the Cosmopolitan Wharf, at noon, on SATURDAY, 29th September, for
HONGKONG,
calling at Cooktown.
For freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
CITY OF NEW YORK,
3000 tons, W. B. Cobb, commander,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 19th October, 1877, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold, in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, Saturday afternoon, at 1; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. (FARES and FREIGHTS AT CURRENT RATES.)
TO LEVUKA (FIJI).—Ly-ee-Moon, (with English mail), Saturday, 20th October.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; and City of Brisbane, Friday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Governor Blackall, Friday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, early.
TO GLADSTONE.—Steamer from Brisbane every Tuesday.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, Friday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO COOKTOWN WHARF } Victoria (without transhipment) on or about Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO CARDWELL, TO KEPPEL BAY, TO FLAT-TOP ISLAND, TO PORT DENISON } Egmont, Monday afternoon, at 1.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above PORTS.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street North, as follows, weather permitting:—

| Ship. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|
| FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER: | |
| AGNES IRVING .... | SATURDAY, 29th September, at 9 p.m., direct. |
| CITY OF GRAFTON | TUESDAY, 2nd October, at 9 p.m., direct. |
| FOR PORT MACQUARIE and MACLEAY RIVER: | |
| BALLINA .......... | MONDAY, 1st October, at 11 p.m. direct. |
| FOR RICHMOND RIVER: | |
| PLATYPUS ........ | Early, taking cargo at greatly reduced rates. |

Intending Passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation on board these steamships.
Passage rates to and from Grafton.

| Saloon: | | Steerage: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single ticket.... | £3 0 0 | Single ticket .... | £1 15 0 |
| Return ditto.... | 5 0 0 | Return ditto .... | 3 0 0 |

JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO RICHMOND RIVER.—The S.S. BONNIE DUNDEE is postponed until 2 p.m., THIS DAY. Receiving cargo Patent Slip Wharf.
G. and B. NICOLL, Proprietors.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—The new steamer BEAGLE, Captain Harsee, will leave Caledonian Wharf, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 sharp. All freight paid and claims settled in Sydney.
JNO. RITCHIE, Agent, King-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE WHARF.—The magnificent steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
James Lowrie, commander,
will be dispatched from Dibbs's Wharf, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon.
To Shippers of Fruit—the freight is 9d per case.
Passengers.—Only one class taken, STEERAGE, who are served with meals in the saloon on deck. The sleeping berths are so arranged that the ports can be always open.
Fares and freights, at reduced rates, to be arranged on application to the undersigned.
Cargo received at Dibbs's Wharf.
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, Agents,
60, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.15 a.m.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—To-day, 9.15 a.m.
TATHRA (for BEGA).—To-day, 9.15 a.m., and Friday, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—Friday, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, at 11 p.m.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—PARRAMATTA, RYDE, ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS, from KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE STEAMERS, from King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, 11. FIVE-DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD, from King-street, 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. From Five Dock, 7.45, 8.30, 11, 2.45, 5.15, 7.15. From Gladesville, 8, 8.45, 10, 11.15, 2, 3, 4, 5.25, 6, 7.30. From Hunter's Hill, 8.15, 9.5, 10.15, 11.25, 12.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, calling at Cockatoo.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE.
FROM SYDNEY:
THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 9, the Morpeth.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the Maitland.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—The S. S. KEMBLA will leave Sydney for NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY (Wednesday), TO-MORROW (Thursday), and on FRIDAY NIGHT, at half-past 11; and will leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY TO-MORROW (Thursday), and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.
Offices—Lime-street Wharf, foot Erskine-street, Sydney; and Scott-street, Newcastle.

THE M. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMER DIAMANTINA, Captain Quayle, will leave for TAREE, Manning River direct, from Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, weather permitting.
Freight payable in Sydney.
H. D. PORTUS, Agent,
Lime-street Wharf.
Shippers are requested to notice change of agency and wharf. Cargo received into covered sheds.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

| Ship. | Master. | Sailing Date. |
|---|---|---|
| FOR MELBOURNE: | | |
| CHEVIOT .... | J. R. Clarke.. | FRIDAY, 2 o'clock. |
| MACEDON .... | F. H. Stanford | TUESDAY, Oct. 2. |
| YOU YANGS.. | Chas. Ashford | FRIDAY, Oct. 5. |
| FOR BRISBANE: | | |
| EDINA ........ | J. H. South.. | SATURDAY, Oct. 6. |
| FOR MARYBOROUGH: | | |
| EDINA ........ | J. H. South.. | SATURDAY, Oct. 6. |

carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers, leaving every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and vice versa. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all New Zealand Ports.

| Ship. | Tons | Commander. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROTORUA .. | 1000 | J. Macfarlane | 3rd October, via Auckland. |
| WAKATIPU . | 1796 | A. Cameron.. | About 20th October, via Wellington. |

NEW CALEDONIA.
TAIAROA, on arrival next Suez mail.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND DIRECT.—The S.S. EASBY, 2400 tons burthen, W. Anderson, commander, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS, on or about the 4th October; also taking cargo and passengers for TRANSHIPMENT to the West Coast, Nelson, Westport, Hokitika, Greymouth, &c. For freight or passage apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS
(weather permitting)
leave Queen's Wharf—7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 5.45
Woolloomooloo—10.30, 11.45, 2.30
Manly Beach—8.15, 9, 12, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30.
Fare: Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, return ticket, 1s.
N.B.—Extra late boats will leave Sydney on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11.15 p.m. Dogs travelling with the passengers will be charged 1s per head.

STEAM TO LONDON, via THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s magnificent steamer
CHIMBORAZO,
3847 tons register,
3000-horse power effective,
will leave Sydney
SATURDAY, the 20th OCTOBER,
CALLING AT MELBOURNE,
carrying first, second, third, and steerage passengers.
Suez Canal dues (eight shillings each passenger) are charged in addition to passage money.
The above splendid steamer, being of greater steam power and larger capacity than any steamer trading to the colonies, offers special inducements to passengers, and her accommodation and arrangements are of the most complete character.
She will steam full power all the way, and is confidently expected to accomplish the passage in about forty days.
To be followed by the

| Ship. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. CUZCO | 3845 | 10th December. |

Both steamers being alike in steam power, capacity, and appointments.

WOOL TIN AND OTHER PRODUCE FOR NEW YORK.—Shippers are requested to notice that a through bill of lading will be given for wool tin and other produce shipped by this line hence to London, to be transhipped there into the National Steam Navigation Company's steamers for New York.
For full particulars apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
General Agents.

FOR LONDON.
For the February Sales.
The favourite regular trader
AGNES ROSE,
993 tons, G. Innes, commander,
will be dispatched as above.
Has superior accommodation for first-class passengers in saloon, and for second-class in house on deck.
For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden and Sons'.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.
The favourite clipper ship
NINEVEH,
1174 tons, John Ross, commander,
having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched as above for
THE FEBRUARY SALES.
Wool and other cargo now received at Talbot's stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Ross, on board; to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, 5, Gresham-street; or to HENRY AUSTIN, 35, Hunter-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—FOR THE FEBRUARY SALES.
The A1 clipper ship
HARLAW,
894 tons register, A. STEPHENS, Commander, having all her DEAD WEIGHT on board, and a large portion of her WOOL in store, will be dispatched on the 9th of OCTOBER.
For freight, or passage apply to Captain STEPHENS, on board, at Circular Quay; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.
For the February Sales.
The magnificent clipper ship
SAMUEL PLIMSOLL,
1444 tons register, R. BOADEN, Commander, having large engagements, will be dispatched October 27th.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BOADEN, on board, at Circular Quay; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON FOR THE FEBRUARY SALES.
The splendid clipper ship
PATRIARCH,
1339 tons register,
H. PLATER, Commander,
will be dispatched as above.
Has superior accommodation for SALOON passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PLATER, on board; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

THE LONDON LINE.—For LONDON, the well-known A1 clipper INDUS, 1319 tons register, W. Hunt, commander, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
E. and W. PAUL, Agents, 62, Margaret-street.
B. P. CAMPBELL, Broker, 3, Gresham-street.

FOR FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, with immediate dispatch, the rebular and favourite trader RECONNAISSANCE, G. W. Coote, master. For freight or passage apply to Henry F. Palser, York-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The NILE completes loading This Day, and sails TO-MORROW, the 27th instant.
JAMES BURNS.

FOR BALLINA, Richmond River.—OCEAN BRIDE, THIS DAY. P. HOGAN, Agent.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—CONFIDENCE, from Baltic Wharf, THIS DAY, noon. P. Hogan, agent.

FOR NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Schooner Nambucca, Friday. Cargo now received. P. HOGAN, Agent.

BARQUE TALCA.—Captain HEINSOHN, of the above vessel, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew.

SHIP NINEVEH from London.—Captain ROSS and Owners of the above ship will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her crew.

SHIP NINEVEH, from London.—This vessel having reported at the Customs, Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately for the Circular Quay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge, will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any loss of or damage to the cargo after same is landed. Bills of Lading must be presented, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE,
5, Gresham-street.

TONNAGE wanted, for HONOLULU.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED to CHARTER, light draught SCHOONER, to load timber.
Apply to JAMES BURNS, Macquarie-place.

WANTED to purchase a VESSEL, from 180 up to 250 tons register.
ON CHONG and CO.,
205, George-street.

HARBOUR EXCURSION.—Steamer QUANDONG, licensed to carry 500 passengers; also, several small steamers, for HIRE daily. Terms moderate. Dry Dock Ferry Office, Erskine-street.

FOR SALE, Barque WELLINGTON, 449 tons register, now on her way from Burrard Inlet.
Was newly coppered in January, 1875, and is in perfect order, being well found in everything.
Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, Schooner NAOMI, 72 tons register; carries large cargo on light draught.
Apply F. G. GIBBINS, 25, Sussex-street.

QUAY BERTHS vacant, first-class wharfage and storage. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS, and INSURANCE COMPANIES.—WILLIAM BAYLISS, Sen., Submarine Diver, Stevedore, and Lighterman, not being connected in business with any lightermen bearing the same name, having carried on the above business for a period exceeding over twenty-five years.
N.B.—All orders left at my office, 17, Hamilton-street, will be punctually attended to.

STEAMSHIP SOUTHERN CROSS.—The time for receiving TENDERS, at HOBART TOWN, for putting in New Machinery and making Alterations, has been EXTENDED ONE WEEK, from 30th instant.
Sydney, September 21, 1877.

## RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO WELCOME Mr. E. LEWIS, Evangelist, from New Zealand, who comes to labour in Newtown and its vicinity.—A TEA and PUBLIC MEETING, having the above object, will be held at the Christians' Meeting-house, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September. Tea on tables at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 1s each, may be had of any of the following gentlemen:—Mr. C. Whately, Mr. John Kingsbury, Mr. G. Minister, Mr. T. Andrews, Mr. G. West, and at the Post-office, Newtown. After the Tea, a Public Meeting will be held, when addresses will be delivered by Mr. E. LEWIS and other gentlemen. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—On TO-MORROW, Thursday, at half-past 9 o'clock a.m. a solemn DIRGE and High MASS will be celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral, for the repose of the soul of the late Right-Reverend ABBOT GREGORY, formerly Vicar-General of the Archdiocese. His Grace the Archbishop will preside. Celebrant, the Very Rev. M. J. DWYER; Deacons and Sub-deacons of the Throne and Mass, the Reverends P. QUIRK, J. J. TAYLOR, J. SHERIDAN, and J. FLEMMING; Masters of Ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. COLLETTI and Father A. W. PETRIE.
T. M'CARTHY, Dean.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.—THIS EVENING, an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. Somerville in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, at 7.30 p.m.
On THURSDAY EVENING, in the Exhibition Building, at 7.30, Dr. Somerville will occupy the hour in replying to practical questions on Religious subjects—Such questions to be sent to the secretaries not later than WEDNESDAY night.
On FRIDAY EVENING,
there will be a Special Meeting, for MEN ONLY, in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, at 7.30 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON Dr. Somerville will deliver a BIBLE LECTURE in the Pitt-street Congregational Church (kindly lent by minister and deacons), at 3 o'clock,
SUBJECT—"JOB."
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dr. Somerville will meet with the ladies of Sydney to speak about PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN WORK, in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Pitt-street, at 3 o'clock.
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the same place, Dr. Somerville will give a Bible Lecture,
SUBJECT—"ABEL."
The NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING will be held daily in the MASONIC HALL, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
Dr. SOMERVILLE will preside.
Mr. W. F. SOMERVILLE, assisted by THE CHOIR will conduct the Service of Song.
FRANCIS TAIT, THOMAS B. TRESS, } Secretaries.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.—The Christian public are invited to contribute towards the local expenses connected with the Mission Services of the Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE. Donations may be forwarded either to J. H. GOODLET, Esq., 483, George-street; or to JOSEPH PAXTON, Esq., Macquarie-street, Joint Hon. Treasurers.
THOMAS B. TRESS, FRANCIS TAIT } Hon. Secretaries.

## VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

V. A. BRIGADE.—The Batteries detailed to camp at Middle Head will parade in full dress, with carbines, at the Circular Quay, near the Custom House, at 7 p.m. on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant. Members who are unable to join the Camp on Friday are requested to do so by 3 p.m. on Saturday.
By order.
WARNER SPALDING, Major and Adjutant V. A. Brigade.

ENGINEER CORPS will PARADE, THIS EVENING, with arms. THOMAS ROWE, Captain.

2 BATTERY V. A.—Company Drill TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30; important. P. TALBOT, Capt.

6 BATTERY.—Traversing DRILL, THURSDAY EVENING, Dawes Battery. Henry Deane, capt.

NO. 8 BATTERY. V.A.—Gun Drill (new drill) To-night, Dawes Battery, 8 p.m. C. H. MYLES, Capt.

NOS. 1 and 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Meeting at Battalion Office, 7.35, Business:—Highland Gathering, 1878.
H. J. CHISHOLM, Captain.
A. FRASER, Lieutenant.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS (3) for SALE, at £122 each. A. MIHELL, at 15, Bridge-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted. A. MIHILL, at 15, Bridge-street.

V. L. O.—Wanted, to purchase VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER. 273, George-street.

IMMIGRANTS.—MARRIED COUPLES with and without children, also SINGLE MEN, by the ship Nineveh, are for HIRE from on board the ship THIS DAY.
GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.
Sydney, September, 26, 1877.

I HEREBY caution all Clergymen and others against marrying my Son, HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS, he being under the age of 21. MARY DAVIS,
September [illegible], 1877. Clarence-lane.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

AGENCY and INQUIRY OFFICE.—Inquiries conducted for private individuals, legal and mercantile community. Missing friends, &c., traced. OTTO BERLINER and CO., 4, Bond-street, off 276, George-st.

ELLIOTT and THOMAS, Missing Friends, Private and Confidential Agents. All communications strictly confidential. Office—61, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

C. H. FURGUSON, of Newtown, call at General Post Office, for a LETTER of importance.

JOHN JOSEPH.—Quite well. Ashfield. Money received.

JOHN STYLES, son of the late Henry Styles, of Forbes, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, when he will hear of something to his advantage. DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors, 62, Elizabeth-street.

## MEETINGS.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at Tattersall's on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock. Business: To consider the Sub-committee's draft Report.
JOHN M. GIBSON, Hon. Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General MEETING will be held at Tattersall's on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st October, at 8 o'clock. Business: To receive the Report of the Committee, to elect office-bearers, and to transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN M. GIBSON, Hon. Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of Secretaries of Clubs represented in this Association will be held at Tattersall's, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th instant, at 4.30.
Business: To arrange matches for the ensuing season.
JOHN M. GIBSON, Hon. Sec.

DOMAIN CRICKET GROUND.—A MEETING of Secretaries of Clubs, having practice wickets on this Ground, will be held at the Exchange, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 27th instant, at 4.30.
Business: To draw for practice wickets, and for the Ground on Saturdays during the ensuing season.
Payment to be made IN ADVANCE.
JOHN M. GIBSON,
Managing Trustee.

EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.—A Special MEETING of the Committee will be held THIS EVENING, Swan-with-two-Necks.
JOHN RICHARDSON, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—The Alliance's Free Weekly Temperance MEETING, THIS EVENING, Mr. MERSON and other friends will give addresses, &c. Pledges can be signed daily at the above hall.

PITT-STREET LITERARY and DEBATING SOCIETY.—Debate: "Which is the better policy for N. S. W., Free Trade or Protection?" Consideration of rules. JOSEPH J. ALLEN, Hon. Sec.

GUILD HALL LITERARY and DEBATING CLUB, FRIDAY EVENING, important question: "Who is worthy of being President." "What are the duties of Presidents?"

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, Newtown, at 8, TO-MORROW EVENING.

EAST SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—Annual General MEETING. THIS EVENING, at the Angel Hotel (Frank Punch's), at 8 o'clock.
ARTHUR E. VYNER, Hon. Secretary.

NO. 9 L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, TO-NIGHT, Schoolroom, Pitt-street South, at 7.30. An Arch-Purple MEETING at 9. Visitors invited.
W. MASON, W.M.

FULL PRACTICE THIS EVENING, at St. James' Schoolroom, at 7.30. Subjects: "Rebekah" and "Acis and Galatea." A full attendance requested. Principals and chorus. W. STANLEY.

WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A Special MEETING of Members This Evening, at Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-st., 7.30, to arrange for free selector's and trades' delegates. J. M. O'Connell.

76 L. O. L. MEETS TO-NIGHT, 7.45, Myrtle-street; full muster; important. G. T. W., sec.

ROYAL STAR MINSTRELS.—Please meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Wells's Hotel, Erskine-street. Business of importance.
THOMAS INGRAM, Hon. Secretary.

TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF N. S. WALES.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the vacancy in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, caused by Mr. Sloper's resignation.
Soliciting your favours,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON, Regent-street.
Sydney, September 21.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
MEMBERS are reminded that those gentlemen whose subscriptions are in arrear on the 2nd October next cannot vote at the election for a new member of the Council, to take place on that date.
WILLIAM GRITTON, Secretary.

UNDAUNTED C. C.—Special General MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at 254, George-street, 8 o'clock sharp.

MASONIC.—SYDNEY LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 25, E. C.—Regular MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7.30.
FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE FUND FOR THE ERECTION OF THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE, ELIZABETH-STREET, Sydney.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the fund for the erection of the GREAT SYNAGOGUE, ELIZABETH-STREET, is hereby convened, in accordance with the Act of Parliament cited as the "JEWISH SYNAGOGUE and SCHOOLS ACT of 1872," and will take place on SUNDAY, 7th October, 1877, at the Sydney Synagogue, York-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating a President, Treasurer, and eight Committeemen to form the Board of Management for the current Jewish year, and for such other business as may then occur.
By order.
DAVID COHEN, Secretary.
Synagogue Chambers, York-street, Sydney.
15th September, 1877.

BOTANY RAILWAY, &c.—A Public MEETING will be held at the Botany Mechanics' Institute, on FRIDAY, 28th September, for the purpose of securing speedy construction of railway to Botany, extension of electric telegraph, and election of trustee for public wharf.

CITY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—A MEETING of Applicants for Shares will take place at the Rooms, Waterloo Chambers, 470, George-street, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 7.30 p.m., to consider and adopt the memorandum and articles of association.
By order of the Provisional Committee.
JAMES P. GARVAN.

## LECTURES.

TEMPERANCE HALL,
Pitt-street.
Mr. THOMAS WALKER
will deliver a LECTURE in the Trance State, in the Temperance Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock.
The Honorable J. BOWIE WILSON will preside.
The SUBJECT will be received from the audience, and their QUESTIONS thereon invited at the close.
Reserved seats, 2s; body of the hall, 1s. Doors open at 7.15 o'clock.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Newtown.—A LECTURE on "Australian Exploration" will be delivered by by the Rev. J. E. TENISON WOODS, F.G.S., F.L.S., THIS EVENING, 26th instant, in the Town Hall, Newtown.
S. C. BROWN, Esq., M.L.A., will take the chair at 8 p.m.
Front seats, 2s; back seats, 1s.
J. P. FITZPATRICK.

SUNDAY EVENING, QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Professor HAMILTON'S Lecture:—Natural Religion—Revivalism — Spiritism — Tyndall — Spurgeon—Moody—Somerville—and Trance Lecturer. Characters portrayed.

MODERN SPIRITISM UNMASKED.—A popular LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. ALFRED ALLEN, TO-MORROW EVENING, Temperance Hall, when Mr. Walker's trance claims will be reviewed.
L. DOWNER, Secretary.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS have been renowned for their excellence and purity for nearly a century, and almost universally recommended by the leading medical men of the day—have always had the patronage of Royalty, and continue to be supplied to her Majesty the QUEEN.
At Hotels, Cafés, &c., ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and see that the name is on the label over the cork.

BONES. BONES. BONES.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will give three pounds per ton for good BONES, delivered at the Sydney or Petersham Railway Station; the Sugar-house, Parramatta-street; at Wharf in Sydney; or their Bone Works, Petersham.

TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN AUSTRALIA.

A large tinted Lithograph (27 by 13 inches) representing the ceremony of the above great event will be given with the SYDNEY MAIL on October 6.
The drawing is from an original sketch made by a colonist at the time, and its accuracy is beyond dispute.
As an historical picture, commemorating an important epoch in the history and progress of the colony, it cannot fail to be acceptable.

THE PICTURE
is to be presented to the subscribers and purchasers of the SYDNEY MAIL of the 6th October next.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, in Victoria-street, liver and white setter PUP. Reward. 180, Victoria-street.

LOST, a Buggy LAMP SOCKET, between Burwood and Parramatta. Reward, CREASY'S, Parramatta.

LOST, an EARRING, Jet, set in gold. Reward at Studio, 356, George-street.

LOST, BROOCH, red stones set with silver. Finder rewarded. Mrs. Butters, Currency Lass Hotel.

LOST, a Poodle SLUT; whoever returns it to 135, Elizabeth-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Friday, in train or at Sydney station, or between there and College-street, a PURSE, containing money and railway tickets. ROLIN and SALTER, 130, Pitt-street.

LOST, Half-bred Bull Carriage DOG, answers name of Spot, and spotted black and white. Any one found detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. H. CAMPBELL, 132, Pitt-street.

REWARD.—Strayed, from Five Dock, last seen in Burwood, Chestnut HORSE. Rodd, 132, Pitt-st.

STRAYED, White GOAT and KID, branded R on split ear. Reward, D. Robinson, William-street.

STOLEN, from Circular Quay, on 21th instant, White DINGY, with blue streak and pair of sculls. Liberal reward will be paid on conviction of thief. HARRY ROBEY, 17, Bridge-street.

STOLEN or strayed, on 20th instant, from 146, Darlinghurst Road, a young brown Retriever DOG, with white mark on chest. Any person detaining this dog will be prosecuted.

10s REWARD.—Strayed from 15, Little Brisbane-street, pure White Tumbler HEN.

10s REWARD.—LOST, on the 20th instant, an English Terrier DOG. Any person returning it to the undersigned will receive the above reward. Any person detaining it will be prosecuted. S. RISBEY, Newtown Road.

£1 REWARD.—ONE ROLL of PAPERS LOST, between George and King streets, sealed in four pieces. Anybody finding them will be handsomely rewarded. Eden Hotel, 498, George-street, Sydney.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, from Pyrmont, bay BONY, branded P on near shoulder, star on forehead, saddle-marked. Any person bringing him to Quarryman's Hotel, Pyrmont, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, between Hunter-street and Circular Quay, or North Shore, a green Leather PURSE, name Martin inside, containing three £5-notes and several £1. W. TWEMLOW, 9, Hunter-street.

£5 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from Canterbury, a Grey MARE, branded PS over No. 2. The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of the thief (if stolen). If strayed 30s will be paid upon returning the same to THOMAS MANUELL, St. Clare Farm, Canterbury.

FOUND, a Black and Tan Terrier SLUT. Owner can have same on description. John Sands, George-st.

FOUND.—Followed me from Pyrmont, black-and-tan Terrier SLUT, with leather collar. JAMES PEMELL, Stanmore House, Newtown.

FOUND, LOCKET and PURSE. Owner can have them by paying expenses.
Apply to JOHN L. HORDERN, Draper, 259, Pitt-street.

## BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.
Council-chambers, September 7, 1877.
Street Expenditure in this Municipality from February 6 to August 6, 1877, viz.:—Alt-street, £2 5s 6d; Bland-street, £6 14s 7d; Charlotte-street, £12 0s 8d; Frederick-street, £20 19s 9d; Underwood-street, £55 19s 4d; Bruce-street, £3 2s 6d; John-street, £5 11s 8d; Church-street, £4 2s 3d; William-street, £3 12s; Lang-street, 6s 6d; Elizabeth-street, £21 8s 5d; Liverpool Road, £8 6s; Edwin-street, £12 7s 7d; Thomas-street, £24 11s; Ashfield-street, £9 3s 6d; Canterbury Road, £187 9s 5d; Ashfield Road, £122 0s 6d; Norton-street, £80 3s 10d; Arthur-street, £12 10s 3d; Henson-street, £7 18s; Robert-street, £1 1s 6d; Matilda-street, £4 17s; Crane-street, £32 11s 6d.
DANIEL HOLBOROW, Mayor.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, Surveyor; views painted. 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.

AUCTIONEER and LAND SALESMAN.—Lands Estates subdivided and sold by auction. F. Bradly.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—First-class work only; moderate charges. Teeth extracted and stopped. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Observe, one place of business—178, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

CLAIRVOYANT.—Business, Medical, and Physician. Madame von Hallé (Clara Antonia), 320, George-st.

DENTISTRY.—First prize, gold medal.—Mr J. J. LACHAUME, Dentist, 6, Wynyard-square.

DOLLS dressed to order at one hour's notice, from 1s to 21s. Mrs. LEE, 486, George-street.

D. H. LEADER, 102, KING-ST., MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, price lists on application. UNDERCLOTHING made from Horrocks's calicoes only.

FUNERAL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.—W. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets, has the largest and most complete establishment in the trade.

FLETCHER, BROTHERS,
General Ironmongers,
Ironfounders and Stovemakers.
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS, of every description.
MAKERS of all kinds of wrought and CAST-IRON GIRDERS, up to any size.
32, Pitt-street, and 302, Castlereagh-street.
WORKS—Camdenville, Newtown.

LEAKY ROOFS repaired. No cure, no pay. J. and E. HOKIN, 42, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

LEWIS POTTER BAIN,
STOCK and SHARE BROKER,
26, Exchange-buildings,
Pitt-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.—Outfits for Europe, first-class qualities, lowest prices.
E. WAY, Manufacturer, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

M'COY, BROTHERS, Importers and Manufacturers of first-class Boots and Shoes, 559 and 561, Geo.-st.

MR. PERCIVAL PEDLEY, Dentist, by special appointment to his Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 9, Wynyard-square.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal, 1877, and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, being the eighth year successively, for Artificial Teeth, against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

MR. C. W. DRURY,
General Agent for the Buying and Selling Real Estate,
Levuka, Fiji.
References: Hon. J. B. Thurston; Alexander E. Doig, Esq., Blue's Point, St. Leonards, Sydney.

NEURALGIA in head or face safely cured; no cure no pay. NEURALGIA, G. P. O.

PHRENOLOGY.—HAMILTON, verbal and character; advice 5s, 10s; 10 till 6. 19, Hunter-st.

SPECTACLES, 1s; Brazilian Pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 689, George-st. S.

SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, and Optical Goods. KEYZOR, the only Optician, 324, George-street, over Sandon's. Sole maker of the Presbyopic Spectacle. Workmen on the premises. Optician to the Infirmary.

THOMAS B. WALKER,
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street,
ACCOUNTANT, INVESTIGATES and ARRANGES ACCOUNTS, BOOKS, &c.

W. H. FAIRBAIRN, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Maker, 51, William-street.

W. STEWART, Cedar Merchant, steam saw mill, turnery works and cedar yard, Pitt-street.

W. DOUGLASS, REMOVED to 170, Pitt-street.

## TENDERS

TENDERS invited, to SATURDAY, 6th October, for erecting Weatherboard Villa, near Braidwood. Full particulars with the Architect,
FERDINAND REUSS, Jun.

TENDERS invited, until SATURDAY, 6th October, for each trade or the whole in one sum in Additions and Alterations to "Finningham," St. Peter's, Cook's River Road. Plans, &c., at the office of the Architect, 183, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.
FERDINAND REUSS, Jun.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 8th day of October, for extensive Alterations and Additions to the Baptist Church, Bathurst-street.
Plans and specification and full particulars can be obtained at the office of
THOMAS ROWE, Architect,
Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are required for completing the masons' work at Goulburn Cathedral. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Depot, Goulburn, or on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKETT, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, October 15.
No tender will be accepted unless it is perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Villa at Petersham. Apply for drawings and specifications to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before SATURDAY, 29th instant.
J. J. DAVEY, Architect and Surveyor,
Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited for the erection of a House, Phillip-street. Plans and specifications, 235, Palmer-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited for the erection of House, Ocean-street, Double Bay. Plans and specifications, 235, Palmer-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited to 6th of October, for extensive Additions to Standard Brewery, for Messrs. Toohey.
D. W. RYAN, Architect, 170, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are invited to the 5th instant, for the Erection of two SHOPS and DWELLINGS, on the South Head Road, near the Toll-bar. May be tendered for as under:—
1st. Excavation, mason and brickwork.
2nd. Joiner and finishing trades.
3rd. Or the whole in one sum.
Plan and specification to be seen at M. HEGARTY'S, No. 1, Comber-street, Paddington. The proprietor is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

TENDER for building two-brick kitchens. Apply D. KERRIGAN, 129, York-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Fresh TENDERS are invited until MONDAY, 1st of October, for the erection of four Houses at Marrickville. For plans, &c., apply at Mr. CRIPPS'S, 265, Pitt-street.

FLYER'S CREEK AND CAPERTEE ESTATES.—To LET by TENDER, the abovenamed properties, for a term of fifteen years.
FLYER'S CREEK consists of over 18,000 acres of freehold land, is situated about 9 miles from the township of Carcoar, and 13 miles from the Blayney railway station. It has a substantial residence—woolshed, &c.
CAPERTEE consists of about 15,000 acres of purchased land, is situated between the township of Rylstone and the Wallerawang railway station. Both properties have preemptive lands attached, and possession can be given at an early date. Further information to be obtained on application to STREET, NORTON, and CO., 275, George-street, at whose office tenders for lease will be received up to the 1st November next, addressed to the undersigned.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WILLIAM F. JONES.

TENDERS required for quarrying a Cesspool. Apply G. JONES, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.—TENDERS (addressed to the Mayor) are invited, until THURSDAY, 27th September, for the Erection of a Wooden Culvert in Adelaide-street.
Plan and specification can be seen on application to the Overseer, Mr. JAMES HEWITT.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
EDWARD FARR, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Burwood,
19th September, 1877.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited for thoroughly Painting the Wooden Building at the Hebrew Burial Ground at Rookwood (Haslem's Creek).
Apply for specifications to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before FRIDAY, 5th October.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Sydney, 25th September, 1877.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 8th of October for the erection of a Wesleyan parsonage at North Shore, as follows:—
1st. Excavators', masons', and bricklayers' works.
2nd. Carters', joiners', and finishing trades.
3rd. The whole in one sum.
Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for making ten thousand Cigar BOXES. For particulars, T. Saywell, 4, Park-st.

## STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

£4500 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENTS.—
Union Bank Shares
Bank of Australasia Shares
Commercial Bank Shares
Joint Stock Bank Shares
Shale and Oil for SALE by MELHADO and CURTIS,
and are purchasers of
Bank of New South Wales Shares
Volunteer Land Orders.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK
125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH,
next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.
MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.
Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.
Forms may be had gratis.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,
CORNER OF KING AND YORK STREETS.
This bank has been established to meet a great demand which has heretofore existed in this city, viz., for the transaction of
LOANS, ADVANCES,
and
DISCOUNTS, &c.,
at
MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.
GREAT FACILITIES
will be given to borrowers desirous of purchasing businesses of any description,
STATIONS, FARMS, HOUSE PROPERTIES,
TOWN OR COUNTRY LANDS, &c.,
and, in all instances, the terms for repayment of same will be made to suit their convenience. This Bank will advance without any initiatory charges, in sums from £5 and upwards (to be repaid by easy instalments), on personal and other security. Bills of Sale on Furniture without possession. Deeds of Freehold or Leasehold Property, in town or country, on Stock, Shares, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Reversionary Interest, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

MONEY to LEND. MONEY to LEND.—
Money advanced in small or large sums
Money advanced at low rate of interest
Money advanced on furniture (without possession)
Money advanced on personal security
Money advanced within 24 hours of application.
H. C. ROBERTS Financial Agent, 84, King-street.

STANDARD LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND MORTGAGE COMPANY.
Head Office—160, PHILLIP-STREET, 160
(4 doors from King-street).
MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security.
TABLE OF INSTALMENTS TAKEN.

| Loan. | Weekly. | Monthly. |
|---|---|---|
| £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 10 | 0 6 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 15 | 0 7 6 | 2 10 0 |
| 20 | 0 10 6 | 3 10 0 |
| 25 | 0 12 6 | 4 3 4 |
| 30 | 1 0 0 | 5 6 8 |
| 50 | 1 5 0 | 6 13 4 |

Any larger SUM can be arranged for.
Advances promptly made. Letters of application attended to with dispatch.
REBATE allowed by this Company on loan paid in before the time arranged for has expired.
160, PHILLIP-STREET, 160.
(4 doors from King-street).

£2000 TRUST MONEY for investment, in one or more sums, at a moderate rate of interest. JOHN W. STREET, Solicitor, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

£20,000 TRUST MONEY.—Sums from £1000 to £20,000 will be advanced on approved FREEHOLD securities in town, or on FREEHOLDS connected with good STATION PROPERTY. Apply to
P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Agent, 267, George-street, Sydney.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY, MONEY
ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUAL LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE,
42, HUNTER-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law cost, or publicity; also on the deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted. Interest from a PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
51, Hunter-street, 51.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
THE NEW PROPRIETORS make CASH ADVANCES on a CONVENIENT and LIBERAL system of repayment.
£5 to £1000 for short or long periods, on note of hand alone, personal security, deposit of deeds, leases, trade stock, bonded certificates, &c.
BILLS OF SALE on furniture, without removal.
THE UTMOST FACILITIES GIVEN
to persons desirous of establishing a business, furnishing hotels, purchasing houses or landed properties, &c.
LOWEST RATES and every convenience to borrowers.
Bills discounted daily.
Letters will receive prompt attention.
OFFICES 51 HUNTER-STREET 51.

£1000 IN one or more sums, for investment, F. J. Plomley, 77, Elizabeth-street.

UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
OFFICES: 794, GEORGE-STREET (first floor),
eight doors from Christ Church.
Hours—9 to 5, and 7 to 9 every evening.
MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayable by instalments as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| £10 | by weekly instalments of | £0 6 0 | |
| 15 | ,, | ,, | 0 7 6 |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | 0 10 6 |
| 25 | ,, | ,, | 0 12 7 |
| 30 | ,, | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, | 1 5 0 |

And in due proportion up to £100.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To Borrowers not able to transact business during the day, these offices will be open from 7 to 9 p.m.
794, GEORGE-STREET, first floor,
(8 doors from Christ Church).

£5 TO £1000 ADVANCED by the undermentioned Company to those requiring TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, upon any REASONABLE SECURITY namely—
Note of hand, deposit of deeds, bequests, reversionary interests, trade bills, bill of sale (without possession), merchandise, &c., &c.
To meet the convenience of borrowers, parties may repay their instalments, if required, at the following REDUCED SCALE:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| £10 0 0 | by instalments of | £0 5 0 | per week. |
| 15 0 0 | ,, | 0 7 6 | ,, |
| 20 0 0 | ,, | 0 10 0 | ,, |

Any larger sum required, repayment to be made, if desirable, at the same rate.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY,
Offices—6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PERSONS having MONEY to INVEST may deposit for 3, 6, or 12 months, with the OPERATIVES' PERMANENT BUILDING, LAND AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY,
which offers 7 per cent. interest, and undoubted security to investors.
Temporary Office, 234, Park-street, near Pitt-street.
ALEX. OGILVIE, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Interest as under is allowed by this Society on deposits, viz.:—
Payable in 12 months, 7 per cent. per annum
Ditto 6 ditto, 6 per cent. ditto
Ditto 3 ditto, 5 per cent. ditto.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices—Park-street one door from George-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—MONEY is ADVANCED upon MORTGAGE of eligible Property, repayable at the end of a fixed term, or by monthly, quarterly or half-yearly instalments, including principal and interest.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
98, Pitt-street.

WHY PAY RENT!
THE PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY holds out unusual INDUCEMENTS FOR EVERY MAN TO BUILD, or purchase a House for himself to live in, to be paid for by MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,
extending over a period of years. Scores of persons have already, by this means, become possessors of their own freeholds, and are no longer troubled by the visits of the landlord. All particulars of application at the office, No. 305, George-street.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

MONEY advanced upon the security of Tradespeople, Householders, and others. BILLS OF SALE, or otherwise, at 20 per cent. per annum. As this advertisement is bona fide, and does not emanate from any Loan Office Agency whatever, the public can address in confidence to Delta, Box 41, General Post Office.

## HORSES AND VEHICLES.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality, single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., have just landed ex Julia A. Brown, from Boston, a large and varied assortment of Buggies and Carriages from best American builders, consisting of Hooded Phaetons, Iver's Waggons, no tops; Goddard Hooded, piano box and Tray Buggies; also Turn-out and slide-seat double Buggies, Sociables, and Express Waggons or Waggonettes.
Offices and Stores—50, Clarence-street.

AMERICAN HARNESS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and best quality, direct from manufacturers. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 60, Clarence-street.

HARNESS.—First Prize for Buggy Harness, Queensland Exhibition. W. WILLIS, Saddler, opposite Change-alley, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, Hooded SOCIABLE, HORSE, and HARNESS. 188, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, 2 HORSES, Cab, and Harness, nearly new. 10, Ivy-street, Darlington, South Sydney.

THOROUGHBRED HORSE, STANHOPE, for private SALE, or to LET for the season. The above horse in splendid condition. T. S. CLIBBORN, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGIES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
JOHN ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

HORSE, CART, and HARNESS wanted. Address Cash, 111, King-street.

GREY first-class buggy Horse, £18; brown buggy and saddle Horse, £18. KNIGHT, Castlereagh-street.

DOUBLE-SEAT Buggy, brake, lamps, &c., £35; Hooded Phaeton, £20; Exp. Waggon, £22. Knight.

NEW Waggon, carry a ton, £40; Spring Dray, £12; Pagnel Cart and Harness, £10. KNIGHT.

PONY CARRIAGE, £8, in going order. 55, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, two fresh country HORSES, for saddle and harness. 98, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, American double and single seat Buggies, Abbott's Tray Buggy, Express Waggons, Albert and Victoria Phaetons, Boston Chaises, second-hand Buggies, Dogcarts. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, Spring-cart, Horse, good harness. Apply J. Regan, Glenmore Rd., Rushcutter Bay.

HORSE, new Spring-cart, and new Harness, £25; grey neat buggy and saddle Horse, £12; 12 useful saddle and harness Horses, cheap; Stock Saddle, £3; Buggy Harness, £6; Dogcart Harness, £6. M'Carty and Co.

6 AMERICAN Express Waggons, £30; 8 good double Buggies, £30; Waggonette with top, £40; new stylish double-seated Buggy, £50; 12 new Spring-carts, £14; Dealer's Van, £10; Milk Cart, £10; new single seat, £35; Buggy Sociable, £30; Diggers' Dray and Harness, £13. M'Carthy and Co., 235, Castlereagh-street.


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## AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager..........Mr. B. N. Jones.

GRAND SUCCESS
of the eminent Speciality Artistes,
Messrs. CHEEVERS and KENNEDY.

TO-NIGHT
To-Night
To-Night
To-Night
CHEEVERS and KENNEDY
Cheevers and Kennedy
Cheevers and Kennedy
Cheevers and Kennedy
Cheevers and Kennedy
in their great original specialities
THE JEALOUS DEITCHER
The Jealous Deitcher
The Jealous Deitcher
The Jealous Deitcher
The Jealous Deitcher
The Jealous Deitcher.

PAT AND BID
Pat and Bid
Pat and Bid
Pat and Bid
Pat and Bid
Pat and Bid.
"QUIT DOT TICKLING ME"
"Quit dot Tickling Me"
"Quit dot Tickling Me"
"Quit dot Tickling Me"
"Quit dot Tickling Me"
"Quit dot Tickling Me."

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
THE PEEP O' DAY BOYS
The Peep o' Day Boys
The Peep o' Day Boys
The Peep o' Day Boys
The Peep o' Day Boys
The Peep o' Day Boys.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 26, will be repeated the great drama
PEEP O' DAY BOYS,
or
SAVOURNEEN DEELISH,
in which
Messrs. CHEEVERS and KENNEDY
will appear in their great original specialities of
"The Jealous Deitcher" .......... Dutch
"Pat and Bid" .......... Irish
"Quit dot tickling me" .......... Negro.
Displaying their marvellous rapid changes of character and costume.

Box Office at Elvy and Co.'s.
Carriages for 10.45 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Sole Lessee and Director .......... Mr. S. Lazar.
Treasurer .......... Mr. James Booty.

CONTINUED MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION
by
CROWDED and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES
of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her renowned and complete
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
including
FORTY ARTISTES
from the
PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES,
under the management of
Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA,
in Offenbach's delightful Opera,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 26th September, 1877.
VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT,
when
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her talented
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will have the honour of appearing
BY SPECIAL COMMAND
in Offenbach's popular opera,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
in presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.
and the
Hon. LADY ROBINSON.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT
Genevieve de Brabant
Genevieve de Brabant.
This opera was written expressly for Miss Soldene, and produced by her at the Philharmonic Theatre, London, in November, 1871, and performed by her for five hundred consecutive nights, which performances elicited the
MOST FLATTERING NOTICES
from the
WHOLE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

DROGAN (her original character) .......... Miss EMILY SOLDENE.

In preparation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; family circle, 2s; pit, 1s.
The BOX PLAN open daily from 11 till 4 at NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S, where dress circle seats may be secured, and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.
NO FREE LIST, THE PRESS EXCEPTED.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

SPENCER'S Royal Polytechnic, 222, Pitt-street.—Open daily, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Concert at 8.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.
PRACTICE will shortly commence at the DOMAIN and ASSOCIATION Grounds.
Yearly subscription .. .. £1 10
The Annual General MEETING will be held on THURSDAY next, at 8 p.m., at the ANGEL HOTEL, Pitt-street. A full attendance is requested.
LESLIE J. PARK, Hon. Secretary.

PARRAMATTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The SPRING SHOW will be held in the Park, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 17th and 18th October.
Admission, One Shilling.
Entries for Exhibits close on WEDNESDAY, October 10th, at noon.
None but Members allowed to compete.
Subscription, 5s per annum.
Cards of membership, forms of entries, and schedules of prizes may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary
J. J. MILLER,
Sorrell-street, Parramatta.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION, NEW SOUTH WALES.
GRAND ANNUAL
CELEBRATION
to take place at
CORREY'S GARDENS, BOTANY,
on
WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1877.
'Buses leave the Office, 96, Elizabeth-street, at 10 a.m., Route: Hunter-street, up George-street and Regent-street to Botany.

PICNIC. PICNIC. PICNIC.
CHOWDER BAY. CHOWDER BAY.
ST. MATTHEW'S ANNUAL PICNIC TO CHOWDER BAY,
FRIDAY, 28th September.
The commodious steamer EMU will leave Manly Beach for Chowder Bay, with parents and friends, at 9.30 a.m., Circular Quay, 2.30 p.m., returning from Chowder to Manly and Sydney at 5 p.m.
Tickets may be obtained from Teachers and Office-bearers, and Manly Beach Steam Tug Office, Pitt-street, and on board Emu. Adults, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
P. ROWE, Hon. Secretary.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL and Supper tendered to Mrs. ARNOLD, to take place on FRIDAY, September 28, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. Dancing at 8.30 sharp. Double tickets, 10s.; single ditto, 6s.

EXCURSION to Springwood, Parramatta, Rookwood, and Eastern Creek. — CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS, THIS DAY week, Wednesday, October 3.
ANNUAL EXCURSION
up the Zig Zag to Springwood.
Special train leaves Redfern at 7.25 a.m., calling at Newtown, Petersham, Burwood, and Rookwood.
Tickets at C. E. Fuller's and W. H. Maddock's, George-street. Return tickets, 4s.
W. H. NEILD, Secretary.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The annual FESTIVAL will be held (D.V.) at Pearl Bay, on MONDAY, 1st October. Visitors' steamers will leave Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay, at 10 and 11 o'clock.
Tickets, 2s; Children's, 1s.
To be had at Mr. Hamilton's, chemist, Regent-street; Mr. Coombes, grocer, George-street; Mr. Harry, grocer, Cleveland-street and Botany Road; and Mrs. Easton, Botany Road; or any of the teachers.
Hot and cold water. Refreshments can be obtained on the ground. A Band engaged.
J. B. ALLPRESS, Hon. Secretary.

UNDAUNTED C. C.—SECRETARIES of Clubs wishing to arrange matches with the 2nd eleven, please communicate at once, GEORGE PUTLAND, Hon. Sec., M'Arthur and Co.'s, York-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........L. M. Bayless.
Stage Manager..........Lachlan M'Gowan.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS
and
LAST APPEARANCES BUT THREE
of the great Comedians
BAKER and FARRON
BAKER and FARRON
in
STRUCK OIL
STRUCK OIL
STRUCK OIL.

JOHN STOFEL, a Dutch cobbler....Mr. P. F. BAKER
LIZZIE STOFEL, John Stofel's daughter .... Mr. T. J. FARRON.

During the drama the following
SONGS AND DANCES.
"Kaiser, do you want to buy a dog"......Mr. P. F. Baker
"My Fader keeps a Brewery"..........Mr. T. J. Farron
"I like to walk me oud" ..........Mr. T. J. Farron
"Lizzie's Farewell"..........Mr. T. J. Farron.

FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF STRUCK OIL.

FRIDAY. BENEFIT OF BAKER and FARRON.

FRIDAY, MONSTER DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

Reserved seats can be secured at Messrs. NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S Music Warehouse.
Stall and pit tickets on sale at E. COLE'S, Stationer.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ENGAGEMENT
of
SIMONSEN'S
ROYAL ENGLISH
and
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
FIFTY ARTISTS,
including
AUSTRALIA'S FAVOURITE PRIMA DONNA,
Madame FANNY SIMONSEN.

Mr. L. M. BAYLESS has the honour to announce to the musical public of Sydney and the patrons of his theatre, that he has made arrangements for a season of English Opera and Opera Bouffe on the scale as given in Melbourne. The company is acknowledged by the entire Press of Melbourne the best in the Australian colonies.

"There was satisfactory evidence last night that the talented lady who occupies the position of prima donna in the Simonsen Opera Company is held in high esteem. The theatre was densely crowded. The performances have been given with a completeness and good spirit which, from the art point of view, have been most satisfactory. It is at once admitted that the whole company have deserved well. We have had a good orchestra under the control of an experienced conductor—a well-skilled chorus, which was really more numerous and powerful than the size of the place warranted; the principal singers have all been drilled into a condition of very acceptable efficiency, and in the case of the first lady—Mdme. SIMONSEN—the leading business has been in the hands of an artist of acknowledged rank,—one who has been tried and been proved worthy in the greatest musical performances that have occurred in Melbourne."—Melbourne *Argus*, June 28.

9 O'CLOCK THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, is the closing time at the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
This one late evening in the week is adopted expressly to suit the convenience of those who cannot conveniently come during the daytime.
Persons who have not lately visited this GRAND EMPORIUM of Art and Design will be agreeably surprised to note the great and improved change which has lately taken place, hundreds of novelties in exquisite workmanship from Continental factories having been added to the vast display.
ADMISSION, FREE.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—Established 1803.
SYDNEY DIRECTORY.
F. C. Griffiths, Esq. (of Messrs. Griffiths and Co.)
Charles Smith, Esq. (of Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.)
JOHN MARTIN, Manager.
123, New Pitt-street, 1st January, 1876.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Directors:
James R. Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
Frederick Perks, Esq., Deputy-chairman.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C. | Geo. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.A.
Richard Jones, Esq. | Rich. Grant Reading, Esq.
Surveyor—William Munro, Esq.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
Hon. Saul Samuel, G.M.G. | R. Saddington, Esq.
E. Vickery, Esq. | Alfred C. Garrick, Esq.
MELBOURNE BOARD:
Chas. E. Bright, Esq. | Robert Murray Smith, Esq.
AGENTS:
London: Messrs. Edward A. Levy and Co. Melbourne: W. Strachan, Esq. Brisbane: Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co. Adelaide: J. G. Boothby, Esq. Rockhampton: Messrs. J. Headrick and Co. Mauritius: Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.
Marine and Fire Risks of every description accepted at current rates.
Marine policies made payable in London, or at any of the Company's agencies when required.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000. With power to increase to £1,000,000.
Bonuses—20 per cent. each for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th years.
DIRECTORS
Hon. John Sutherland, M.P., Chairman.
Manuel F. Josephson, Esq. | William Day, Esq.
John Wetherill, Esq. | William Hezlet, Esq.
Only Mutual Fire Society giving policy-holders profits every year.
Policy-holders are perfectly free by law from all liability.
Prompt and liberal settlement for fires.
Damages by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
Fire Insurances at LOWEST RATES.
WALTER CHURCH, Manager.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £250,000.
Wool and merchandise insured at current rates.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO., Agents for N. S. W.
Exchange-corner, Pitt-street, Sydney.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14th September, 1877.
TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1877, from persons willing to supply the following for the Public Schools Cadets, viz.:—
300 Sets Accoutrements.
Printed forms of tender can be obtained from the Ordnance Storekeeper, George-street, at whose office samples can be seen, and any further information or explanation regarding the contract may be obtained by persons desiring to tender.
No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate naming two reponsible persons, who are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum specified in the condition of tender, for the due fulfilment thereof.
In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed withing fourten days after the date of acceptance, failing which the tender may either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.
Tenders to be marked outside "Tender for Accoutrements or Public School Cadets."
W. A. LONG.

General Post Office, Sydney,
August 29, 1877.
TENDERS will be received at this Office up to noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd October next, from persons willing to PAINT the small and large Letter and Newspaper Receivers throughout the city and suburbs, as may be required from time to time, during three years, from the 1st November, 1877.
Two coats of paint and one of bronze are to be given to each Receiver.
Tenderers must state price for painting each kind of Receiver.
Full particulars as to number and situation of Receivers can be obtained upon application to the storekeeper, at this office.
Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary to the General Post Office, and endorsed "Tender for Painting Receivers."
JOHN DAVIES.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.—SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.—TENDERS will be received by the Acting-Secretary for Railways, at Spencer-street, Melbourne, until noon on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1877, for the purchase of a quantity of SURPLUS STOCK, consisting of Augers, Cranes, Machinery, Tires in the bar, Traversers, Turntables, &c., &c.
Complete lists of the articles, conditions of contract, and every particular can be obtained on application at the office of the Commissioner of Railways, Sydney; or at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Adelaide; or of the Railway Storekeeper, Williamstown.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN WOODS,
Commissioner of Railways.
Railway Department,
Melbourne, 1st September, 1877.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 26th September, 1877.
TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony.
Tenderers may be in attendance when the tenders are opened, and the name of the successful tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the duties of the Board have terminated.
No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

| Nature of Works and Supplies. | Dates to which Tenders can be received at this office. |
|---|---|
| Construction and Erection of a Bridge at Muswellbrook, in two Contracts, viz., Contract (1) for Supply and Delivery of Ironwork of Bridge ready for erection. Contract (2) for the Erection and Completion of same, including Masonry, Timber Work, and approaches. Supply of three Locomotive Tank Engines. Erection of Police Station, Mundooran. Erection of Temporary Buildings, Callan Park. Supply of Cast Iron Cylinders required in the Construction of Bridges across the Parramatta River and Iron Cove Creek. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 2nd October next. |
| Erection of Lockup, Greta. | 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, 9th October next. |
| Construction of a Wharf at Dundas, Parramatta River. Construction of a Bridge over the Barwon River, at Mungindi. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, 16th October next. |
| Supply and delivery at Newcastle of a Wharf Crane capable of lifting at least 4 tons, with 17 feet radius to chain on jib. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th October next. |

EDWARD COMBES.

NOW READY,
A COLLECTION OF STATUTES
relating to
THE TRANSFER OF, OR DEALING WITH, LAND IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
Edited by ALEXANDER OLIVER, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law, one of the Examiners of Titles,
intended as
a Manual of the Statute Law for Practising Conveyancers, and a Handy Book of Reference for all persons concerned in dealing with Landed Property.
The work comprises, among others:—The Real Property Acts with all the authorized forms; the Acts relating to Trustees, Mortgagees, Trust Property, Dower, Inheritance, Distribution of Real Estate on Intestacy, Titles to Land, Leases, Wills, Limitations, Registration and Acknowledgment of Deeds, Building Societies, Insolvency, Assignments for benefit of Creditors, Aliens, Powers of Attorney, &c.; together with such Extracts from Colonial and English Statutes as affect the Title to Freehold or Leasehold Estate; and contains a copious Index, and the most Important Decisions of the Supreme Court upon the construction of the various enactments, together with a reprint of the Charter of Justice.
Price, half-bound calf, 21s, by post 22s 2d.
CHARLES POTTER, Acting Government Printer,
Government Printing Office,
25th September, 1877.

PRINTED PUBLIC DOCUMENTS on SALE at the Government Printing Office.
6TH MONTHLY LIST—SESSION 1876-77.

| Price per copy. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| **BILLS.** | | |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund, No. 9 (517) | 0 | 3 |
| Sydney Corporation (27) | 1 | 9 |
| **PETITIONS.** | | |
| Electoral Bill No. 2—Petition from Thomas Hodson, Chairman of a Public Meeting of the electors of Murrumbidgee (511); from J. F. Ward, Chairman of a Public Meeting of electors of Parkes and district, praying that Parkes may be constituted a separate Electorate (504), each | 0 | 3 |
| Railway Contract, Bathurst to Orange—Petition of William Mason and Co. (500) | 0 | 3 |
| The Land Law—Petition of Captain Sadlier, R.N. (512) | 0 | 3 |
| **REPORTS.** | | |
| Nautical School Ship Vernon—Report for the year ending 30th June, 1877 (476) | 0 | 6 |
| Postmaster-General's Report for 1876 (477) | 2 | 6 |
| Prisons—Report for 1876 (506) | 0 | 3 |
| **REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE.** | | |
| Claim of William Henry Baron (448) | 0 | 6 |
| **RETURN TO AN ADDRESS.** | | |
| Case of Legre and Brickwood and Woods—Correspondence, &c. (421) | 1 | 6 |
| **RETURNS TO ORDERS.** | | |
| Campbell's Wharf—Plans, &c., of proposed alterations by the A. S. N. Company (409) | 3 | 9 |
| Crown Lands—Conditional Purchases—Withdrawal from Inspectors of Cases prior to 1875 (491) | 0 | 3 |
| Crown Lands—Conditional purchases of Topham Forge and J. Campbell, conflicting applications (488) | 0 | 3 |
| Department of Mines—Work performed by certain officers—Cost of Surveys, &c. (503) | 0 | 6 |
| Education—Public School, Springside—Correspondence, papers, &c. (454) | 1 | 3 |
| Land adjoining the General Post Office—Correspondence, minutes, &c. (*498) | 4 | 0 |
| Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—Dismissal of the Assistant Superintendent (519) | 0 | 6 |
| Mining Lease, Hawkins Hill—Claimed by Thomas Helsby, Ackerman, and others—correspondence, &c. (433) | 1 | 9 |
| Pacific Mail Service—Return respecting (c70) | 0 | 6 |
| Prisoners for Trial at Police Courts—Correspondence, &c. (495) | 0 | 3 |
| Sydney Reserves for Public Recreation—Return (e20) | 7 | 6 |
| Volunteer Land Orders—Disputed cases—Correspondence, &c. (483) | 1 | 0 |
| Wallis' Creek Water Reserve—Correspondence, &c. | 1 | 9 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| Agriculture—Returns for year ended 31st March, 1877, and Decennial Returns (493) | 1 | 0 |
| Bridge over the Williams River—Correspondence, Reports, &c. (485) | 0 | 6 |
| Crown Lands—Reserves from sale for preservation of water supply and other purposes (457); Cities, towns, and villages (458); Dedicated for the uses of Pastoral and Agricultural Societies (522); Dedicated for religious and public purpose (521); each | 0 | 3 |
| Crown Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875—Applications under the 3st Clause (516) | 2 | 3 |
| Dispute Gold Mining Leases—Messrs. Grinlay and Read, M'Fadden and party (afterwards Gordon Korff) and Dröier and Smith (508) | 1 | 3 |
| Deeds of Grant—Correspondence respecting the system of certifying to correctness of (333) | 1 | 9 |
| Education—Insufficiency of cubic space in Schools—Correspondence (507) | 0 | 3 |
| Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875—Number of applications under the 31st clause (514) | 0 | 3 |
| Municipalities—Borough of Mudgee—By-laws | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto—Goulburn—ditto | 0 | 3 |
| San Francisco Mail Service—Further papers (*502) | 1 | 0 |
| Statistics—1876—Part I.—Population, Immigration, Vital Statistics, &c. (461)A | 1 | 0 |
| Statistics—1876—Part II.—Religion, Education, and Crime (461)c | 1 | 8 |
| Statistics—1876—Part III.—Trade and Commerce (461) | 3 | 0 |
| Yanko and Colombo Creek Reserves—Correspondence, &c. (7) | 10 | 0 |
| Weekly Abstract of Petitions, Nos. 26 and 27; each | 0 | 8 |

Sydney, 21st September, 1877.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.
MOUNT GAMBIER AND RIVOLI BAY LINE.
Engineer-in-chief's Office, Adelaide,
1st August, 1877.
TENDERS will be received at this office up till noon on MONDAY, 29th October, for the construction of a Line of Railway from Mount Gambier to Rivoli Bay, being a length of 50½ miles or thereabouts.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office and at the offices of Messrs. MASON, BROTHERS, Spring-street, Sydney, on and after THURSDAY, the 6th September.
Each tender MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for £500 in favour of the Hon. Commissioner of Railways.
Neither the lowest nor any tender necessarily accepted.
H. C. MAIS, Engineer-in-chief.

## FURNITURE ETC.

WANTED, to sell extra strong massive Tubular Brass BEDSTEADS, 5 feet wide; price £20. 517, Geo.-st.

WANTED, to sell handsome English tubular iron BEDSTEADS, richly ornamented in gold and flowers, and japanned best colours in green, mauve, black, and chocolate. J. Lawler, importer, 517, George-street.

WANTED, to sell Whitfield's celebrated single and double 4-post iron bedsteads, cheap. J. Lawler.

WANTED, to sell full-size half-tester BEDSTEADS, only 25s each. J. Lawler, 517, George-street.

WANTED, to sell English stump BEDSTEADS, at 18s each. J. Lawler, 517, George-street.

WANTED to sell, Children's COTS, single and double, with safety sides. J. Lawler, importer of iron bedsteads, curled horsehair, pulu, fibre, flock, &c., 517, George-street.

WANTED to sell, Horsehair and Pulu Mattresses, best quality in Sydney. J. Lawler, 517, Geo.-st.

WANTED to sell, Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, best quality. J. Lawler.

MATTRESSES cleaned and re-made by steam. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

WANTED to sell, at reduced prices, HORSEHAIR, Flax, Fibre, Flock, and every description of Upholsterer's stuffing materials. J. Lawler, 517, George-street. Brickfield-hill.

JOHN L. HORDERN,
259, PITT-STREET.

CARPET AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
PERSONS FURNISHING are reminded that this department has been considerably enlarged, and a competent carpet layer is always in attendance to measure and lay down carpets, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARPETS to select from
Brussels, Kidderminster, Tapestry, Felt Carpets, Stair Carpets
Staircloth, Hearthrugs, Mats, Hassocks, Door Slips, &c.
Oilcloths, all widths; Washstand and Bath Squares.

CHINA MATTING, Plain and Fancy, 1 yard, 1¼ yard, and 1½ yard wide
Fibre Mats and Matting, in all widths.

Sheetings, Ticking, Calicos, Linens, Table-covers, Cretonnes, Curtains, Damasks, Counterpanes, Mosquito Nets, Window Hollands, &c., &c.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY
for every description of
CARPETS AND FURNISHING DRAPERY.

All goods marked in plain figures.
All parcels sent carriage free.
JOHN L. HORDERN, 259, Pitt-street.

IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2. For Treadle Use, with table, complete, £6.
No. 3. Ditto with cover and lock and key complete, £7.
☞ There are worthless German and Birmingham imitations in the market! Every genuine American "Home Shuttle" Machine is stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agent, Sydney."
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the Machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.
Sole Wholesale Agents,
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
2 Full-sized BILLIARD TABLES, with Balls and Cues complete
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by the following EMINENT MAKERS:—
COLLARD and COLLARD
ERARD
AUCHER, FRERES
BORD, Paris
NEUFELD, Berlin
KUTCHERA, Vienna
KRIESEL, Berlin
BLONDEL, Paris
CHALLEN and HODGSON, Oxford-street, London
BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers.
LARGE CHURCH ORGAN
ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS, all sizes
Austrian Furniture, in cases
WALNUTWOOD FRAMEWORK, in the white, for CABINETMAKERS
DRAWING and DINING ROOM Furniture, in great variety
MAGNIFICENT BEDROOM Suites, in walnut, birch, and mahogany
BRASS and IRON, BLACK and GOLD, STATE BEDSTEADS
CENTRAL fire DOUBLE GUNS, by the best makers
DINNER SERVICES
BREAKFAST Services
CROCKERY, in crates
AMERICAN BUGGIES
ENGLISH LANDAU
HOODEN GIG
W. ANSON WOODS' CELEBRATED MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Spring and O'Connell streets.

THE NEW WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE, with automatic (or self-adjusting tension). Recent improvements have made this machine free from all difficulties. NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE. S. HEBBLEWHITE, George-street near Royal Hotel.

ON VIEW, UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK, THIS DAY (Wednesday), THE NEW SHIPMENT OF FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
DINING-ROOM suite for £10 10s, consisting of telescope table, couch, easy chair, rocking chair, six other chairs, chimney glass, clock, and a pair of vases. If packed in a case for the country, £1 extra.
TOILET PAIRS, £6 15s, £8 10s, £11 10s, £12 10s, £14 10s, £16 10s, £18 10s, £25
Bedroom Suites, with Wardrobes complete, 20 guineas to 65 guineas
SEVEN SAMPLES OF AMERICAN CHAIRS have just been opened, and are worthy of inspection, being by far the cheapest lot ever landed in Sydney.
SAMPLES OF BEDSTEADS are now ready; the variety is too great to advertise.
A grand selection of Kerosene LAMPS to choose from; several choice pairs of these may be used as either vases or lamps, at pleasure
Hall lamps.
Magnificent, choice, and chaste variety of BOUDOIR SETS
VERY HANDSOME VASES, in unsurpassed variety. Pairs and suites of these beautiful ornaments to suit every house in New South Wales.
DINING-ROOM SUITES, covered in leather, £22 10s, £25, £27 10s, £30, £35, and £45
DRAWING-ROOM SUITES from £16 10s to £65
VERY FINE ASSORTMENT of Toilet Glasses, from 3s 6d to 55s
ONE HUNDRED PAIRS of the most beautiful Flower POTS are also ready for inspection and purchase, some with saucers, others on elegant ebony tripod stands
SUTHERLAND and other Occasional Tables, with chess or other inlaid tops, or plain walnut
Inlaid Oval Walnut Tables, with pedestal or pillar foundations, cheaper than ever
HAT and UMBRELLA Stands, in new variety
Horsehair, Pulu, Fibre, and Flax Bedding, all kinds and sizes
ELEGANT INLAID SIDEBOARDS, Walnut, with marble-top and plate-glass fittings
HANDSOME DINING-ROOM SIDEBOARDS
Ten-feet Telescope Dining Tables, a few just landed, only six guineas each
Comfortable Folding Arm Chairs, iron or wood, with leg-rest and cushions if required
Tapestry Carpets, in fine variety, all the newest patterns just out; to be sold either by the yard or made and laid down
CLOCKS in great variety, for the kitchen, the dining-room, or bedroom; good time-keepers, and will be placed upon the mantelpiece of purchaser by a practical horologist
SILVER-PLATED WARE, in variety.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
or PERSONAL HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS,
may be selected with advantage.
The plain figure prices,
The no abatement,
The freedom of inspection,
all combine to render the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE
the most attractive and pleasant business resort in the colony.
Visits of inspection are cordially and respectfully invited.
W. B. CAMPBELL,
Royal Furnishing Arcade, next to the Royal Hotel,
George-street, Sydney.

N.B.—The numerous salesmen have special instructions not to worry visitors to make purchases.

## MEDICALS CHEMICALS.

GAMBLE'S Wonderful COUGH LOZENGES. No remedy can compare, as thousands testify. 1s 6d per box. 150, Bourke-street. All chemists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, to all chemists and shopkeepers.

WEEKES' Carbolic Ointment cures gout and rheumatism, and all wounds, 1s pot. 105, Parramatta-st.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS. Wholesale agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS stops a cough at once; equally effective for infants and adults.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS, sold by all chemists and storekeepers, in 1s and 2s 6d bottles.

CHEMICAL and SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS of every description; also Chemical and Assay Balances, with French weights, pure chemical tests.
A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists,
532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, just landed.—Thomas's and Mawson's Collodions, Cooke's Albumenised Paper, Cyanide Potassium, Hyposulphite Soda in casks and jars, Glacial Acetic Acid, Pyrogallic Acid, Varnishes, &c.
A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists,
532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

A NORRIE'S AUSTRALIAN HORSE OINTMENT.—This Ointment is admitted to be the best preparation of the kind ever yet made public; its curative powers for all kinds of sores being certain and sure. The Ointment only requires one trial, and ever after no stable will be without it. Sold in TIN BOXES, 3s. each. Wholesale, at Messrs. W. TAYLER and CO.'S, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney. Retail by all the leading Chemists throughout the colony.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, A certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Crystal-street, Petersham. Sold by most druggists and storekeepers in bottles 1s 6d and 2s 6d each. Wholesale agents, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, and Messrs. TAYLOR and CO.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins by all chemists.

MARK H. LONG, Pharmacist, 72, William-street, will, in consequence of the continued variation in price charged by patent medicine vendors, in future charge 1s for all medicines sold in England at 1s 1½d, and American medicines at American prices.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne "is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enable the proprietor to reduce the price: it is now sold in bottles, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.
Agents: Sydney—ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.
Agents: Melbourne—FELTON, GRIMWADE and CO.

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A NEW PATENT OIL for Machinery, price 3s 6d per gallon, on SALE, at F. LASSETTER and CO.'S.

TANKS.—Best London make on SALE. J. T. and J. Toohey, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.
RELIABLE.
ECONOMICAL.
SAFE.
Desiring to benefit by the WORLD-WIDE reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the Makers and purchasers of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE'S M'F'G CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.
THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
80, Beaver, and 127, Pearl streets,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

COLONIAL OVENS, from 12s; a liberal discount to contractors. Francis's Oven Depot, Hay-st est W.

MACLEAY'S WOLONJERIE WINE.
For SALE, in wood and bottle, at "The Cellar," Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay.

SHARP'S improved Blasting GUNPOWDER, 300-lb. barrels, ex Birker. Tucker and Co., agents, 379, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED
Brandy in bulk—Martell's dark, 1875 vintage; Central Society's pale and dark, and Bechade, Laffont, and Co.'s.
Brandy in case—Central Society's, in case, and pint and half-pint flasks; and Bechade, Laffont, and Co.'s.
Whisky—Mitchell's old Irish, in case
Wines—Kenneth M'Kenzie's Port and Sherry, in bulk and case; also, low Sherries
Bottled Ale—J. and R. Tennent's, in quarts and pints
Bottled Stout—J. and R. Tennent's, in quarts and pints
Woolpacks—Best Dundee, sides 10½ lbs.; ends, 12 lbs.
Cornsacks—Best Calcutta, full weights
Tin Ore Bags—Superior quality to land
Canvas, in bales, assorted, Nos. 1 to 3, of different qualities
Paints—North British Colour Co.'s. white, zinc, and blue paint
Cornflour—Brown and Polson's
Dynamite, Safety and Electric Fuse—Nobel's Explosives Co.'s.
Oilcake
Fencing Wire—Gospel Oak, 6 8; Whitecross Co.'s, 6 8, 10; and Richard Johnson and Nephew's, 6 6, 8
Galvanized Iron—Isaac Dixon's 24, 26, 28 gauge, corrugated
Hoop Iron
Dried Apples
Raisins—Cape, Californian
Sultanas
Sugars—Rations, in small pockets
Candles—Schiedam, Apollo, and De Roubaix Jenar's
Salt—Coarse Liverpool
Vinegar—A. W. R. and N. Potts'.
Salmon—Californian tinned
Starch—London, Elephant Head Brand.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ON SALE by the UNDERSIGNED.
BULK ALE—Jeffrey's, Younger's, and Bernard's
BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT—Jeffrey's and Salt's
BRANDY—Sorin's Dark and Pale, in bulk and case; Blanchy's Pale, in bulk
WHISKY—Walker's "Old Highland" in bulk and case, "Royal Blend," in bulk, jars, and case
GENEVA, SCHNAPPS—Gayen's OLD TOM
SHERRY and PORT WINE, in quarters
CLARET, various brands, in case
ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT
CEMENT—"Onward," and Knight Bevan's
POWDER—Sporting, SAFETY FUSE
PAINTS and OILS, in tin and wood ENGINE OIL
CANVAS, SEAMING TWINE, CORNSACKS, WOOLPACKS, 10½ and 11 lbs.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAPERHANGINGS, VASES
FLOORCLOTHS, PASSAGE—Shepherd and Beveridge's
CORKS—Sodas and Gingers, and Imperial Pints
SARDINES—Halves and Quarters
FENCING WIRE—Whitecross Co.'s 6, 8, 10, and 12
STARCH and CORN FLOUR
MATCHES—Safety, medals brand, and "Crown" vestas
PIANOS—Hopkinson's
PRESERVED POTATOES, in 56 and 100 lb. tins
CHANDELIERS, CRYSTAL, gas and kerosene
GAS TUBING—Black and Galvanized, ¼ to 2 inch
BOILER TUBES—Various lengths and gauges
BOTTLING MACHINES—patent side clamp
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, and CHINA, in original packages and open stock.
IRONMONGERY—General assortment, in original packages and open stock
WHITING—In small casks
MALT
SLATES—Bangor Countess, to arrive
GALVANIZED IRON—Various brands.
Also a large and varied stock of American novelties.
MASON, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED.
Medoc, pints and quarts
Margaux
Sauterne
St. Julien
Chateau La Cour
Ditto La Rose
Dittto Lafitte
And other French Wines and Liqueurs.
In cases of one and two dozens.
Duty paid or in bond.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

CLOUZEAU'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Agents.

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, and CO.'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
GARRICK and CO., Agents.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINES for SALE by GARRICK and CO.,
Sole Agents, 127, Pitt-street.

400 GALLON TANKS.—Bellamy's best London always on SALE at Castlemaine Brewery, Hay-street.

FLAX.—New Zealand Flax, 11s per cwt. by the bale. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

ISLAND LIMEJUICE and VINEGAR, in quarter-casks and cases. C. BATE and CO., 147, Pitt-st.

BRITISH BULL-DOG REVOLVERS, 55s, shoots large ball. C. COWLES.

BREECH-Loading Single Duck Guns, only £7 7s, guaranteed. C. COWLES, 411, George-street.

BREECH-Loading Pea Rifles, carrying 380 long cartridges, only £5. C. COWLES.

DOUBLE-Barrelled Breech-Loading Guns, complete, in cases, £11 11s. C. COWLES.

AIR-PISTOLS, improved principle, with adjustable stock, 100 slugs, 6 darts, 6 targets, in neat box, 35s. C. COWLES.

ASHANTEE Hammocks, can be slung anywhere, makes delicious cool bed. C. COWLES, 411, Geo.-st.

MALTING BARLEY, Tasmanian, ex Agnes Edgell, on SALE by T. and W. WILLIS, Pitt-st.

HOPS, MALT, and BREWING CRYSTALS, for SALE, by T. and W. WILLIS, 46, Pitt-street.

MALT, prime Tasmanian, equal to English, just landed. T. and W. WILLIS.

HOPS, Tasmanian, New Crop, very superior, for SALE by T. and W. WILLIS, Pitt-street.

TANKS.—For SALE, Bellamy's and other brands. Apply TOOTH and CO., Kent Brewery.

VAUGHAN-JONES' RUM (Standard brand), in bottles. Dr. Hassall's report states,—"Vaughan-Jones' 'Standard' Rum, pure old Jamaica, was found on analysis to possess the peculiar and very fragrant odour and volatile and aromatic taste characteristic of rum of very superior quality, and is quite pure."
Sold everywhere in the colonies; wholesale, of
VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, Water-lane, London.

FLY TRAPS.—Just landed. American Patent Fly Traps. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, Geo.-st.

NEW STYLE of CLOCK just opened, glass fronts with ornamental pendulum. Eastway's, 417, George-st.

CLOCKS.—Just opened, 21 cases of Clocks, new designs, low prices. EASTWAY'S, 417, George-street.

CHEAPEST place in town for CUTLERY and Plated Goods, is at EASTWAY'S, 417, George-street.

## PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

MOUNTAIN-KILLED BEEF and MUTTON and COOKED DISHES.
The FRESH FOOD and ICE COMPANY (Limited) are now delivering in town to regular customers their BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN-KILLED BEEF and MUTTON, in joints and cuts, to order. Residents in the suburbs desirous of availing themselves of this very superior and nutritious meat can, by making a deposit at the office, have their orders delivered to the Parcel Delivery Office in town as directed. Should sufficient inducement be offered in any particular suburb, direct delivery will be established. Arrangements have been made with the Civil Service Co-operative Society to receive orders and deliver cooked dishes to their shareholders on their usual days of delivery. To prevent disappointment, all orders should be posted in time to be received at the Company's works by the 4 p.m. delivery, the day previous to that on which delivery is desired.
19, Harbour-street, Darling Harbour,
24th September, 1877.

| 1 Quart. | 2 Quarts. | SOUPS. | Per Quart. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | Soup and bouilli | 1s 0d |
| 3 | 4 | Julienne | ditto |
| 5 | 6 | Kidney | ditto |
| 7 | 8 | Giblet | 1 6 |
| 11 | 12 | Mulligatawny | ditto |
| 13 | 14 | Crecy | ditto |
| 15 | 16 | Ox tail | ditto |
| — | 22 | Pea soup | 1 0 |
| 23 | 24 | Mock turtle | 1 6 |
| 25 | 26 | Tomato | 1 0 |
| 29 | 30 | Palestine | 2 0 |
| **2 lbs.** | **4 lbs.** | **BEEF.** | **Per lb.** |
| — | 62 | A la Mode | 0 6 |
| — | 66 | Minced with washed potatoes | ditto |
| — | 70 | Cowheel, with mushrooms | 0 8 |
| 71 | 72 | Tripe, with onions | 0 6 |
| — | 76 | Braised beef | ditto |
| 77 | 78 | Ox cheek a la Jardiniere | ditto |
| 83 | 84 | Brains, a la Poulette | ditto |
| | | **MUTTON.** | |
| 107 | 108 | Curried mutton | 0 6 |
| 111 | — | Boiled shoulder and onion sauce | ditto |
| | | **VEAL.** | |
| 153 | — | Veal pie, with ham | 1 0 |
| 155 | — | Stewed sweetbreads, per pair | 3 0 |
| | | **PORK.** | |
| 136 | — | Pigs pettitoes, piquant sauce | 0 9 |
| 165 | 166 | Brawn | 1 0 |
| | | **POULTRY.** | |
| 171 | — | Curried fowl | 1 9 |
| 175 | 176 | Chicken sauté | ditto |
| 177 | 178 | Ditto Financiere | 2 3 |
| 193 | 194 | Salmi of goose | ditto |
| | | **GAME.** | |
| 211 | — | Sivet of wild rabbit | 1 3 |
| | | **FISH.** | |
| 277 | 278 | Whiting a la Nonicienne, each 3s 6d | 7 0 |
| 279 | — | Schnapper en Matelotte, each | 3 0 |

CORNED, SALTED, AND SPICED MEATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mutton hams | 0 6 |
| Ox tongues, single and pressed, in pairs, each | 3 6 |
| Corned beef, round or brisket | 0 8 |
| Sheep tongues, pressed | 1 6 |
| Smoked beef | 0 7 |
| Spiced beef, uncooked | 0 8 |
| Ditto ditto, cooked | 1 0 |
| Pork sausages | 0 10 |
| Beef ditto | 0 6 |
| German ditto | 0 9 |
| Smoked ox tongues, each | 4 0 |
| Ditto sheep ditto, each | 0 2½ |
| White pudding | 0 6 |
| Saveloys | ditto |
| Spanish fore-quarter of mutton | ditto |
| Pork hams | 1 0 |
| Bacon | 1 2 |
| Ditto, by the piece | 0 11 |

MOUNTAIN-KILLED BEEF AND MUTTON.
Steak, 5d; sirloin, 4½d; ribs, 4d; other cuts, 3½d and 3d per lb.; fore-quarter of mutton, 2d; hind-quarter, 3d; half sheep, 2½d; legs and shoulder, 3½d; loin chops, 4d; saddle, 5d per lb. for cash, at the Works; ½d per lb. extra will be charged for delivery.

FLOUR.—Superfine, fine, household, and seconds manufactured at our Bathurst, Ashfield, and SYDNEY MILLS; also various country and Adelaide brands. Bran, pollard, corn meal, corn flour, barley, oats, maize (whole and cracked), on SALE, by M. BOYLSON and SONS, the Sydney Flour Mills, Grafton Wharf.

LIMEJUICE, pure, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street.

VINEGAR, pure malt, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street.

AGENCIES—Swallow and Ariell's celebrated Biscuits, Canterbury Cakes, and Golden Syrup; Bencraft's Oatmeal and dressed Rice; Dillon and Burrows' prize Confectionery, Jellies, Creams, &c.; Kitchen's Mottled and Toilet Soap; Hunt's celebrated Baking Powders; G. Fox's superior Jams, R. Whittingham and Co.'s N. Wilts and Cheshire Cheese, York Hams, Figs, Sultanas, Muscatels, Jordan and S. S. Almonds, Victorian Cheese, and Paper Bags.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

BLAKE and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, having removed to suitable premises, offer GROCERIES, in packages suitable for family use, considerably under retail price. A trial solicited.
30, O'Connell-street, opposite HERALD Office.

CHAPMAN and CO.'S ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR.—Highly recommended by the faculty as the most nutritious and easily digested food for infants, children, and invalids. Its richness in phosphates makes it invaluable during teething; it is a singularly digestive and nourishing food for children, and is an excellent diet for invalids, being retained in the stomach when arrowroot, corn-flour, and similar articles are rejected.
Prepared expressly for the colonies in AIR-TIGHT TIN CANISTERS. Sold by the principal grocers and chemists. Agents—E. and W. PAUL, 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, prime pressed Bathurst Oaten HAY; best LUCERNE. M. M'RAE, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, a quantity of SALT BEEF. BEATTIE, Butcher, Balmain.

AUSTRALASIAN DEPOT, 11, King-street West.—HENRY FISHER and CO. have York Hams, 1s lb.; new Dates (Bushire), 4½d lb.; Sago, Tapioca, 4½d lb.; W. and B. Pepper, Maize, Split Peas, Queensland Rum.

YORK HAMS, 1s per lb.; luscious new Dates, 4½d per lb.; Rattens, 3½d. H. Fisher and Co., King-st.

JOSEPH WEARNE,
ANCHOR FLOUR MILLS,
BATHURST-STREET, SYDNEY.
Silk-dressed Superfine, Fine, and Household FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, and all other mill produce. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SILK-DRESSED superfine, fine, and seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Patent Meal, Maize Meal, Bran and Pollard, prepared Cattle Food, &c., all of the best qualities, at the lowest market rates. J. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Mills, Sussex-street South; Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo; and Western City Mills, Howick-street, Bathurst.

REDGATE'S CATTLE FOOD, excellent for dairy cows; will give more milk and of richer quality.

MAIZE, MAIZE.—Prime samples on hand. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

POTATOES of best quality, now landing and to arrive. R. N. SADLEAR, 128, Sussex-street.

ONIONS, now landing and arriving fresh by every steamer. R. N. SADLEAR, 128, Sussex-street.

CHEESE, prime Hobart Town and New Zealand, on SALE. H. PRESCOTT and SON, 101, Sussex-st.

## BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel BUSINESS, for SALE, in one of the leading districts in New England. The business can be considerably improved, and full particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

FOR DISPOSAL, the PRACTICE, in a country district, of a duly qualified Medical Man, about to leave for England. To a young and active practitioner this offers a good opportunity. Receipts, £700 per annum.
For particulars apply to
JOHN BOURKE, Commission Agent,
Murrumburrah.
September 17th, 1877.

FOR SALE, compact Hotels, Woolloomooloo, £300, £200, £160, £120. Apply Joseph, 110, King-st.

FOR SALE, Goodwill and Fixtures of SHOP, in George-street. Faith, Post-office, Haymarket.

BUSINESS for SALE, Western District.—General Stock, with Flour-mill attached. A splendid chance to obtain a freehold on very easy terms. Apply to J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street, Sydney.

HOTEL for SALE, corner house, lease three years; rent, 30s. Price, including lease, license, goodwill, and furniture, £140.
HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, LICENSE, Goodwill, and Furniture of the BANK HOTEL, Oxford-street. Full particulars on application to HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

HOTELS for SALE, town, country, and suburbs, from £130 to £5000; buyers assisted.
HACKET and SIMPKINS,
160, Pitt-street.

HACKET and SIMPKINS,
160, Pitt-street,
have received instructions from Mr. Henry Zeplin to sell by private contract
The Lease
License
Goodwill and
Furniture of the
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Pitt-street,
This Hotel has been recently decorated and fitted up in first-class style, and is doing a thriving business.
For full particulars apply to
HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

TO BAKERS and Confectioners.—For SALE an old-established Business. Kendall's Mills, Lower Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, handsomely furnished Boarding Establishment, situate in one of the best streets in the city. The above is always full of boarders. For particulars, apply S. LEVIN, Auctioneer, 164, King-street.

HOTELS for SALE, in city and suburbs; incomings nominal; assistance. S. LEVIN, 164, King-st.

FOR SALE, one of the best paying corner HOTELS at Surry Hills. S. LEVIN, 164, King-street.

HOTEL for SALE, old-established corner house, Liverpool-street; trade, £40. Levin, 164, King-st.

FOR SALE, old-established Grocery STORE, corner of Raglan and Wyndham streets, Alexandria, Waterloo, the property is leasehold, about 79 years to run, the proprietor would rent it for a term if suitable to the purchaser; or the stock which is good can be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply W. C. HARRIS, 40, Regent-street.

MEDICAL.—To be disposed of, a MEDICAL PRACTICE, with Chemist Shop, in a populous country town and district. Apply ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 115, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, &c., of a Stationer and Bookseller. E. RAMSAY, Agent.

LICENSE, Counter, Beer-engine, Fixtures, Gas-fittings, Glass Cases, &c., &c., of a leading city Hotel; Hotels in city and suburbs, best situations; bargains. C. BATE and CO., 147, Pitt-street.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for SALE, near Wynyard-square, now doing an excellent business, and in a good position; full of boarders; rent low; coming in moderate. RAMSAY, House Agent, George-street.

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HARAN, Unsettled District of DARLING DOWNS.
B. D. MOREHEAD and CO. have been instructed by the proprietors to sell privately,
THE HARAN STATION,
situated in the Darling Downs district, comprising the runs "Haran" Highlands and "South Glen," containing a total area of about 217 square miles, and consisting of well-grassed box flats and silver-leafed ironbark ridges. There is abundance of permanent water on the run.
The IMPROVEMENTS include dwelling-house, four-roomed cottage and kitchen, meat-house, and other outbuildings; also, stockyards and three large paddocks. Its capabilities are estimated at 1500 head of cattle.
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Cows will be received to the undermentioned Stud Bulls:—
1.—IMPERIAL PURPLE 9th (120), Champion Shorthorn Bull of New South Wales, and sire of Royal Purple 1st (639), who was sold for 1000 guineas at the Metropolitan Exhibition of 1876, and won the Championship of New South Wales and Queensland (1876).
Fee—Twenty-five guineas each cow. Only six cows will be taken to this bull, and already two have been received.
2.—ROYAL PURPLE 13th; sire, Imperial Purple 9th (120); dam, Windsor's Confidence (imported), by Windsor-Fitz-Windsor (25,458), &c.
This bull won at the Metropolitan Exhibition, Brisbane, 1877, first prize in the two-year-old class, and the Champion Cup for the best shorthorn bull.
Fee—Fifteen guineas each cow. Only six cows will be taken.
3.—ROYAL PURPLE 10th (648); own brother to Royal Purple 1st (639), the 1000 guineas bull.
Fee—Ten guineas each cow. Only ten cows will be taken; several have already been received.
4.—Stud Devon bull NOBLEMAN (27); sire, Duke of Flitton 4th (827), imported.
Nobleman won first prize in the aged bulls' class at the Metropolitan Exhibition 1877.
Fee—Five guineas each cow.
Every care will be taken of cows sent to any of the above bulls, and if desired cows will be stabled at moderate charges. Pedigrees, &c. on application.
E. B. WOODHOUSE.
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# NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

### THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON rose and read the following letter:—"Government House, 25th September. Dear Sir John,—On Saturday morning last I formally entrusted to Mr. Stuart the formation of a new Administration. He accepted the task, and has to-day informed me that he hopes to be able to give me a definite answer to-morrow. Faithfully yours, HERCULES ROBINSON. The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G."

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON then moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN said it was his intention to calmly review the whole political situation, for the purpose of mapping out what might be acted upon by future Governors and Ministers as precedents.

Sir HENRY PARKES said it was most undesirable to carry on a discussion when they had been told that a gentleman was trying to form a Ministry.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that such an interruption was altogether uncalled for. The present position was unprecedented, and it was the incumbent duty of every independent representative of the people to express his opinions most strongly on the position they were reduced to. It was of very small importance to him who was trying to form an Administration; there were far higher considerations guiding him when he saw that their position was attributable to the conduct of the Governor. The late Robertson Administration were defeated on a vote of want of confidence—peculiarly expressive, for by it the Parliament affirmed that the continuance of the then Administration in office was a violence to the Constitution—that Ministry went to his Excellency and advised him to dissolve the Parliament. On that occasion his Excellency made two gross blunders, and the Premier of that day committed one. Most Ministers under such circumstances would have tendered their resignation, but that was not done, and if the Governor had understood constitutional usage or practice, or had any conception of the position at all, he should have dismissed those Ministers if they refused to resign and not have consented to grant them a dissolution at all. That would have been a constitutional course. The first blunder the Governor committed was in granting a dissolution, and the second, in attaching a condition to that dissolution to a Government that had been defeated several times in a very short period, and finally, on the ground of their unfitness to hold office for any time, and that had nothing to appeal to the country upon. The Governor added a condition that that Ministry should previously get Supply. Did the Governor imagine for a moment that Parliament, having said such a Government was incapable of holding office at all, would have voted them Supply to keep them in office? Surely his Excellency must have been wilfully blind to the position not to have seen that it would not have done anything of the sort. Things had gone on until they had culminated in confusion and dislocation that threatened the country with serious detriment and injury; and what he complained of was, that while they had a Governor displaying such lamentable ignorance of the very nature of the constitution, the leading men of Parliament were dumb, and refused to say a word in criticism of the Governor's conduct. They sat in the House and found the Governor going from bad to worse, and the affairs of the country in such a state that it was almost impossible to extricate them from the dilemma the Governor had reduced them to. Could the House for a moment imagine that perhaps the most illustrious man that England had known—Charles James Fox—would have sat silent under such circumstances? They all knew that Charles James Fox tabled a motion to the effect that the power of the Crown was increasing and ought to be diminished. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: That was Canning.] He submitted that it was Fox, who they found never hesitating to criticise the conduct of the Monarch when guilty of an unconstitutional action, although no doubt he ran the penalty of a life-long seclusion from office for his pains. Still they had his example—the example of a man who never hesitated to rise in his place and boldly express his condemnation of any unconstitution action with a luminous talent and ability that had challenged the admiration of succeeding ages. The leader of the present Opposition said nothing of the misconduct of the Governor. [Mr. M'ELHONE: He speaks with bated breath and humble mien.] Well, the Parliament repudiated the idea of granting a farthing of Supply to the first Robertson Government under the circumstances in which the Governor had placed them, and notwithstanding that and the Governor having gained experience of the fact, the Governor still seemed blind and incapable of understanding the dreadful blunder he had committed, and the absurd position he stood in. What had the Governor to do with Supply, or what does his continually thrusting himself forward and demanding that he should have Supply mean? The Governor had nothing to do with Supply. The people's representatives were the only custodians of the public money, and a child, or any one with the most elementary knowledge of English history, could see that if the Governor had said that he granted a dissolution absolutely and unconditionally not a solitary voice in Parliament would have been raised against granting Supply. Parliament would not have gone out its way to stop public works and to refuse the public servants their pay without object or purpose. It would have been an act of lunacy. The Governor established a precedent, and the time came when Sir Henry Parkes was placed at the head of affairs. It would be difficult in the history of legislative institutions since the world began to find a single case wherein a more perfectly idiotic defeat of a Government was brought about than on the occasion of that gentleman's defeat. It was without ground or reason, and secured by mere trickery without principle being involved, while the very men who gained office were the creators of the trick and the sole authors of what they turned to their own advantage, and to the injury of those who were carrying out their own ideas. Well, Sir Henry Parkes being placed in that difficulty, advised the Governor to dissolve Parliament, and melancholy as it was to relate, the memory of the last crisis seemed to have vanished from the mind of his Excellency; he did not seem to understand or appreciate, or be capable of understanding or appreciating what had passed, and he enacted over again the blunder which he enacted before, and brought about the same results. Sir Henry Parkes having declined to humiliate himself, Sir John Robertson was sent for, and after the new Ministers had returned from their re-elections, on the very first day, before they were allowed to do a single thing, they were defeated, and again his Excellency had to deal with the Parliament of the country.

Mr. MACINTOSH called attention to the state of the House, and a quorum was formed.

Mr. BUCHANAN continued: One would have expected that his Excellency having served Sir Henry Parkes exactly as he had served Sir John Robertson, would now have granted an unconditional dissolution. For his (Mr. Buchanan's) part, however, he considered that his Excellency would have done wrong in granting Sir John Robertson a dissolution at all, because there was nothing at the time to go to the country upon; but if the Governor were a well-informed man and knew something of the constitutional history of England, he would under the circumstances of the late defeat of the present Ministry, have demanded their resignations, sent for Sir Henry Parkes, or some other gentleman in the House, and on the formation of a new Government granted them an unconditional dissolution. The difficulty might then have been solved. This brought him to a correspondence which was read to the House on last Thursday and Friday by Sir John Robertson. His Excellency wrote a letter which was read to the House on Thursday, to this effect, "I am ready to grant you a dissolution now as I was in March last if you can obtain sufficient Supply." There was no possibility of misunderstanding those words, and they were understood by every one to mean a conditional dissolution, a dissolution if Supply could be obtained. But the letter which was read on Friday was to this effect, that Sir John Robertson had totally misapprehended his Excellency; that he had never proposed to add any conditions to what he said; that he refused Sir John Robertson's advice absolutely. Well, was the Governor going to turn a shuffler among his other qualifications?

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON rose to order. He was by no means an advocate for shutting up the mouth of any member of Parliament, or for any mealy-mouthed treatment of the Governor or anyone else, but it ought not to be on a motion of adjournment, it should be on a specific motion. The hon. gentleman must surely see he would have abundant opportunity to do what he liked on the motion for Supply which must be moved. It was highly indecorous for the hon. gentleman to speak of the Governor as adding to his previous conduct by shuffling.

Mr. SPEAKER said he did not think he could stop an hon. member from commenting upon the conduct of his Excellency the Governor, so long as it was done in respectful terms; but the term "shuffling" was not respectful and not complimentary. Comments of this kind would be more in order if they were used on a distinct motion rather than on a motion of adjournment.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I have no objection to withdraw the word "shuffling," with a view to substitute the word "subterfuge." (Laughter.)

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON objected to the word "subterfuge."

Mr. BUCHANAN: "Subterfuge" is a much lighter term. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER thought the hon. member could surely speak without characterising what he was commenting upon in such language.

Mr. BUCHANAN said, well, he had no objection to that. (Laughter.) This was no laughing matter. In the first letter there was a willingness to grant a dissolution, and in the next the Governor said Sir John Robertson must have misapprehended him, and he refused Sir John Robertson's advice absolutely—entirely oblivious of what he (the Governor) had previously written. What had we now? We had his Excellency the Governor stating that he thought another Administration could be formed by some other member, and that a dissolution was not therefore necessary. He (Mr. Buchanan) was of the same opinion, but not that it should be done by the gentleman who had been sent for. Who had been sent for? Had his Excellency sent for that third party formed in the House, and out of which a Ministry could be formed? No, he had sent for the shadow of the present Premier, for the right hand of Sir John Robertson, Mr. Stuart.

Mr. MACINTOSH: A very good man too. [An hon. member: No.]

Mr. BUCHANAN: Well, an ignorant man might be of that opinion. Mr. Stuart was the most inefficient man, the most unlikely man in this Assembly to form an Administration. He had only been two years in Parliament; he had not distinguished himself, he had displayed only ordinary capacity. And what was the result? That no Ministry formed by him was possible; that it was not in the least degree likely that Mr. Stuart would form a Ministry. He (Mr. Buchanan) understood that Mr. Butler had been consulted, and had refused point blank to join Mr. Stuart. He understood (and he heard this from the gentleman's own lips), that Mr. Sutherland had also refused to have anything to do with Mr. Stuart. He understood from Mr. Wisdom (and he had it from his own lips) that he had refused point blank to have anything to do with Mr. Stuart.

Mr. WISDOM: No. The hon. member is mistaken. (Laughter.) The hon. member asked me if I had accepted, and I said no.

Mr. BUCHANAN said: Well, the hon. member had been asked to join this Administration, and he had refused to join. (No.) [Mr. CAMERON: It does not follow.] And he had also heard that Mr. Farnell had declined. [Mr. BENNETT: I should say so.] He could imagine no likelier course by which Mr. Wisdom and Mr. Farnell could bring about political distinction for themselves than by their having nothing to do with Mr. Stuart in this matter. One of them was the leader of the third party, and if he were to join this new Government of Mr. Stuart's what a falling off would be there? [Mr. CAMERON: Who is the leader of the third party?] There would be no chance of those gentlemen surviving acts of that description. He was only supposing what would be their fate if they did join Mr. Stuart. At 6 o'clock, which was the magic hour, he understood when the matter was to be brought to a crisis, we should understand what was to be. One matter was clear, unmistakable, and inevitable, and that was that his Excellency would be bound, would be forced, would be compelled to come to reason and dissolve this Parliament unconditionally. (Hear, hear.) However high he might ride at the present moment, however loud he might talk, he would be brought to his marrow bones—(laughter)—and be compelled to grant a dissolution without any conditions. He firmly believed that this House would not grant Supply to any Minister who asked for it as a condition of getting a dissolution. It was difficult to surmise what the action of the Governor would be. If he were such a man as the English Government generally sent to govern these provinces, he would, after making one blunder, be careful to avoid repeating it when a similar difficulty occurred again. But it was impossible to say how this man would act. If Mr. Stuart should fail, as he was bound to do, in attempting to form an Administration, who would be sent for next? [An hon. member: Send for Buchanan.] And would he persist in his course of granting a dissolution contingently on Supply being granted? Would he still do that? He maintained that he would not. The House would succeed in driving reason into his head. He might war away with the Parliament as much as he liked, but he was playing a losing game, and was sure to go to the wall in the end. The present Sovereign of England was the most constitutional ruler that England had ever had—[Mr. PIDDINGTON: Hear, hear]—and he defied his Excellency to point to a single instance in the whole of her Majesty's long reign, in which she had granted a dissolution with the condition of obtaining Supply attached. He could understand Charles I. taking this course, seeing that he generally put the Supply into his own pocket, and spent it for his own benefit; but it was impossible to conceive of a constitutional sovereign like Queen Victoria taking such a course. Nothing put him so much in mind of the conduct of Charles I. as the conduct of his Excellency the Governor. He believed that if the Governor had sufficient force he would come down to the House and play some fantastic trick to bring them to their bearings. (Laughter.) The Governor had nothing to do with Supply. It was a matter which that House alone had to do with. There were very few cases in which a Sovereign would refuse the advice of Ministers, but this Governor had refused the advice of Ministry after Ministry, always thrusting his own personality forward, and saying, "This can only be done in the event of your getting Supply." This collision between the Governor and the Parliament might have been avoided if the Governor had known anything about his functions. He trusted that every member of Parliament would stand true to the position of refusing to grant Supply for a conditional dissolution. If the Governor acted straightforwardly and constitutionally, and agreed to dissolve Parliament without any condition, there was no man in the House who would refuse to vote Supply. (Hear, hear.) But if the Governor persisted in his ignorant error, there was nothing for it but for the Parliament to stand upon its dignity and maintain its honour under any circumstances.

Mr. CHARLES, as a country member, complained of the House being kept in session week after week, and month after month doing nothing. He had no hesitation in blaming his Excellency as the cause of the present crisis, and in placing the whole of the responsibility on him. Had a dissolution been granted in March last everything would now have been working smoothly. He joined in entering his protest against any Supply being granted until a dissolution was granted unconditionally. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON sympathised with the remarks of the previous speaker, when complaining of the time he and other country members had to attend Parliament, but he reminded the hon. gentleman that as long ago as 1858 the session of Parliament was prolonged from March until December, and then, after a fortnight's prorogation, sat on again for four or five months in 1859. He did not think, however, that the Governors of the colony were to be blamed for the lengthened sessions. He was not now going to enter into a review of the conduct of his Excellency with regard to the applications for dissolution by this and the previous Government, but he thought that the two letters written by his Excellency and read to the House, by Sir John Robertson, on Thursday and Friday last, were written in such a perplexing style that to his unenlightened mind they carried no very clear intimation of what his Excellency meant. He agreed with the hon. and learned member for the Western Gold-fields in this, that it was the privilege of this House alone to grant supplies or refuse them. (Cheers.) He had always understood that the first principle of Parliamentary government was that a majority should prevail; and what he complained of was that it appeared to him that his Excellency appeared to have forgotten that principle. What were the facts? Why, that the Government last week came down with a request to suspend the Standing Orders, not for Supply, but in order that the question of Supply should be considered. And that was debated when the Government ought to have postponed that question altogether, and came to the discussion of the motion of censure moved on the previous day by the hon. member for St. Leonards. The hon. member now commissioned to form a Government stated that that motion was unprecedented; but he recollected that in September, 1856, Mr. John Hay gave notice of a motion condemning the then Government, and on the following day that motion was carried by a majority of 26 to 23. No members in the House now were in the majority at that time. But the hon. member at the head of the Government, the hon. member at the head of the Opposition, and himself, voted in the minority. The Ministry, who had only been sworn in on the previous day, resigned. [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: They went out on a motion for adjournment.] The hon. gentleman was technically correct. Being beaten on the vote of censure, and Mr. William Macleay finding Sir Charles Cowper sticking to office, moved that the House do now adjourn, and that motion being carried, Sir Charles Cowper resigned; but it was practically the vote of censure against the composition of the new Government that caused the retirement of the Ministry. Although he voted in the minority against Mr. Hay's motion on that occasion, he was thankful that Mr. Hay had set the example in Parliamentary government of protesting against the formation of an undesirable Cabinet. It was highly desirable, seeing that gentlemen charged with the formation of a Government were willing to take any individuals into a Cabinet, that this House should have the power to hold gentlemen in check by a vote of want of confidence. He did not blame the head of the Government for regarding the opposition to the motion for the suspension of the Standing Orders as a vote of censure rather than meeting the vote of censure of which notice had been given by the hon. member for St. Leonards; but in communicating with his Excellency the Governor, Sir John Robertson had no right to minute his communication as a refusal of Supply. That was a gross misstatement. There was no refusal of Supply. There were twenty-seven members who voted in the majority against the suspension of the Standing Orders, and there were four or five gentlemen absent who would have voted with the majority. [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: There were more on the other side.] He knew that some gentlemen on the other side would not come to vote. He maintained that there was a majority of six or seven against the present Government, and what he complained of was that his Excellency the Governor sent for a gentleman to form an Administration who voted in the minority of twenty-five. It was a most unprecedented thing for his Excellency to pass a majority by, and to send for a gentleman voting with a minority. He maintained that the Governor had committed a most egregious blunder in sending for any one of the minority. (Cheers.) He accused his Excellency of ignoring the grand principle of constitutional government that provided that a majority should rule. Any one of the majority had a constitutional right to expect to be sent for, rather than any one of the twenty-five in the minority. (Cheers.) What would be said in England if a few members of the dissatisfied Tory party were to join Hartington, Gladstone, and Bright, and defeat the Disraeli Government, and that then the Queen, ignoring the rights of the majority, should call upon one of the minority to form a new Administration. The thing would have been laughed at. Her Majesty would too well understand her position to commit an error such as he grieved to say his Excellency had fallen into. Talleyrand's maxim it was said, was that in politics a blunder was worse than a crime. Now he thought the Governor had committed one of these blunders in sending for one of the minority. Although not opposed to the formation of a coalition Government, as that course at times might be justifiable when perhaps it was the only way out of a Parliamentary difficulty, yet he maintained that Mr. Stuart was not the man to form a new coalition. Why, the very first man sent for was the hon. member at the head of the Government. However, he did not object to that. He was very catholic in his opinions with regard to individuals. He would throw no obstacle in the way of the forming of an Administration by Mr. Stuart; on the contrary, he should only be too happy to lend him any reasonable assistance to pass the Estimates and the Appropriation Act. He should consider it his duty to assist the hon. gentleman in this peculiar crisis.

Mr. M'ELHONE would not have troubled the House had it not been that the two knights—Sir Henry and Sir John—had contradicted his statements that they had both said they would not take office again. With regard to Sir Henry Parkes, there was a meeting of the Opposition, when that gentleman was asked again to accept the position of leader of the Opposition, and he then stated that he would not on any account take office again; that, by reason of the peculiar turn things had taken in that House, nothing would induce him to accept office. He also said he had some idea of going into business, and retiring altogether from political life. That was said in the Opposition room, and there were many hon. members who could bear him out in his statement. With regard to the hon. member at the head of the Government, he had made a similar statement. [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: When?] More than once, and the language the hon. gentleman used was not very polite. Perhaps the House might like to hear it. Perhaps the turn things had taken might not be a good one for the country. It would be if it caused the two knights to combine and sit on the same side of the House. For his own part he was willing to support Mr. Stuart or anybody else who would bring in a bill that would amend the land laws in a fair and equitable manner, and not play into the hands of the squatters, as former Governments had done.

Sir HENRY PARKES did not desire to enter into any altercation with the hon. member for the Upper Hunter, or to accuse him of stating what was untrue; but the hon. member was in the habit of mixing up matters of fact and matters of imagination in the most extraordinary manner of any person he had ever met. The hon. member had accused him of making a certain statement, and of doing so at a meeting of the Opposition when he was asked to withdraw a circular which he had addressed to the members of the Opposition at the beginning of this year. Now, he believed there were some meetings of the Opposition held to consider what course should be taken in consequence of that circular but at not one of those meetings was he present, nor did he know to this day what took place at them, beyond what was reported. He did not suppose the gentlemen sitting opposite to him would believe that he had ever said he would not take office, because any person who went there prepared to do his duty was bound in honour in certain cases to take office. (Hear, hear.) It was not a matter of choice, nor of emolument, as was vulgarly supposed. No one who knew him well would suppose that he could be actuated by any such motive: it was a matter of duty or obligation. If he, by the course he took, caused a crisis, the highest duty he owed to the Crown was to take office. He had stated often—and that was what had been misunderstood—that he had no desire for office, and he stated that now. Nevertheless, if it fell to his lot in honourable warfare to be instrumental in causing a crisis, he should be prepared to take the humblest office under the Crown, if his sense of duty induced him to take it. Were hon. members to be debarred from expressing their opinions and recording their votes lest they should be open to the charge of wanting to take office? They must either ostracise themselves or suppress their natural faculties, or they would throw themselves open to the ignoble suspicions of those who neither understand the circumstances nor the motives which guide honourable men. He had been convinced all through his life that holding high office merely exposes a person to reproach. He had never accepted office without a deep sense of its responsibilities and the hard labour which it entails, and he had always tried to discharge the duties of office to the best of his ability. On his own behalf, and on behalf of hon. members of that House, he repudiated that idea of charging hon. members with seeking for office. As far as he was concerned, he had been a member of the Legislature twelve years before he accepted office, and although he was at present one of the oldest members of any Australian Legislature he had only held office three times in the course of a quarter of a century. He could not help expressing his extreme regret that this discussion had taken place. It was extremely ill-timed. (Hear, hear.) If the Governor had thought fit to send for Mr. Stuart, that gentleman ought to be allowed to take his own course untrammelled by any adverse criticisms. It would be quite time to discuss that course when it was completed and submitted to Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON agreed with the last speaker that nothing could be more inopportune than the discussion raised by the hon. member (Mr. Buchanan), for there would be ample opportunity for raising the question when the Government asked for Supply. But surely it was unfair in the highest degree to discuss the actions of an hon. member in Mr. Stuart's position when he could not be in the Chamber at all, and it was simply impossible there could be any one there at all to represent him, or put forward his views. As for those attacks upon the Governor, whether he deserved attack was not the question, but surely if he was to be attacked there should be some notice given: they should know what the charges were to be, and even then it had been the custom always to deal with gentlemen in that high position with moderation, and some decency of language. The hon. member (Mr. Piddington) was wrong when he compared the present position with that when Mr. Hay condemned the Government, twenty-one years ago; the motion of Mr. Hay, condemning the Government, was carried, and that of Mr. Farnell was not. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: You won't give us the chance.] He had endeavoured to get Supply in order that there might be a clear way to have this matter fought out, and he had not by any means shirked the fight. Mr. Buchanan had said that the Queen never made a condition of Supply before granting a dissolution. The answer to that would be,—did the Queen ever grant a dissolution when there was no Supply? He did not think England was ever in the position we had been dragged into by the action of half a dozen men. Here six nondescript men prevented any business from being done by one party or other. Had they anything of that kind in England? When three Governments had been displaced, the time had come when we ought to have a dissolution. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury ventured to lecture her Majesty's representative as to whom he should send for. If the Governor had sent for Mr. Piddington he supposed it would have been all right, but as Mr. Piddington had not been sent for it was all wrong. He never knew before that the power of the Sovereign to send for any hon. member was limited. The hon. member, with his waggonloads of books, ought to have obtained that much constitutional learning without any books at all. It had been said that he advised the Governor to send for Mr. Stuart. [Sir HENRY PARKES: Who said so?] It was put forth in the *Echo*, to try and cast a slur upon him. He did not advise the Governor to send for Mr. Stuart, or anybody else. He left the Governor to do what he thought proper in the matter. As to Mr. Stuart being his shadow, to talk of a man of Mr. Stuart's distinguished ability and remarkable capacity for public affairs in that way did not become the hon. and incapable member who had just retired from the Treasury; and the hon. member ought to be ashamed to make an attack upon a gentleman whose boots he was unworthy to clean. He could understand Sir Henry Parkes saying that he would retire from Parliament, but not that he would remain in Parliament and refuse to take office again.

Sir HENRY PARKES: I could not say it, unless I were an idiot.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON did not want to take office, but office had been forced upon him by the action of his friends and the force of events. He had had a good deal of experience in Governments and could tell hon. members that going into office was not so rosy a game as it looked. It was not all sugar; and he was never really master of his own affairs till he left office. He did not think that any man who was likely to be sent for would be influenced by the emoluments of office, or that those who had occupied it had been so influenced. He did not think that either the member for the Western Gold-fields or the member for the Hawkesbury had dealt with the Governor in that fair and straightforward way which he was entitled to be dealt with.

The House adjourned at nineteen minutes after 6 o'clock until 4 p.m. to-morrow.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

MR. DOCKER to move,—That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would preclude the passing of a bill, intituled "An Act to apply a certain sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales towards the services of the year 1877," through all its stages in one sitting of the Council, and that the order of the day for the second reading take precedence of all other business on the notice paper.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Charles Campbell to move,—1. That, in the opinion of this House, the opinion given by the Attorney-General on the meaning of the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act, 1875 (as set forth in papers on that subject laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 17th July last) is in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the said amended Act. 2. That this resolution be respectfully communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Darley to move,—That the proceedings in reference to the Real Property Act Further Amendment Bill be now resumed at the point where they were interrupted for want of a quorum on the 2nd August last.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Audit Act Amendment Bill; to be further considered in committee.
Customs Regulation Bill: to be further considered in committee.
Municipalities Act Amendment Bill; second reading.
No Liability Mining Companies Bill; second reading.
Common Lodging-houses Bill; to be further considered in committee.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouses, at 10, Leather; at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, Unity Hall Hotel, Balmain, at 12, Lease, License, Household Furniture, &c.
BRUNKER, WOLFE, AND BADGERY.—At Wooller's Bazaar, at 11, Horse.
C. A. SCRIVENER.—At his Yards, Liverpool, at 11, Cows, Spring-cart, Harness, Cattle, &c.
L. E. THRELKELD.—At their Rooms, at 11, Surplus Stores, Water Tanks, Tortoiseshell, Beef, Pork, Flour, Sugar, Teas, &c.
DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Clothing, &c.; at 2, Bedding; at 4, Books and Sundries.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—On the Ground, Willoughby Park, North Shore, at 3, Land.
AT WOOLLER'S BAZAAR, at 11, Horses.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10.30, Stock of a Country Storekeeper; at 11.30, Prints.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Billiard Tables.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, AND WESTON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Concertinas, Fencing Wire, Dinner Services, &c.
W. T. MUSTON AND CO.—On the Premises, Regent-street, at 12, Lease, Furniture, Goodwill, Lord Warden Hotel.
G. W. TATE.—At Corporation Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Calves.
WELLS AND SMITH.—At N. H. R. Co.'s Wharf, at 10.30, Hay; at Corporation Yards, at 11, Pigs, Calves; at Market Wharf, at 11, Potatoes.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at Wool Warehouse, at 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.

# SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Municipal Council took place at the Town Hall yesterday morning, when the Mayor (Mr. James Merriman) occupied the chair. The following are the aldermen who were present:—Messrs. Carpenter, Chapman, Moore, Maze, Macintosh, Playfair, Field, Fowler, Harris, O'Connor, Oatley, Green, Kippax, Palmer, and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW ALDERMAN.

The MAYOR reported to the Council the election of Mr. U. W. Carpenter as an alderman for Cook Ward, in the room of the Hon. J. Davies, Esq., lately resigned. Alderman Carpenter was introduced by Alderman Chapman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from Mrs. Dogherty, returning her sincere thanks for the kindness to her and her family with regard to the money voted for them, and also for the sympathetic letters which were published in the newspapers, showing the respect in which her late husband was held.

A letter was read from the Department of Public Works, referring to a letter from the Council, bearing date July 26, and having reference to the bursting of the sewer in Blackwattle Bay, and stating that the damage was owing to a fracture which was not in the first instance repaired; it had, however, now been repaired; and the letter suggested that the control of the sewer should be handed over to the Corporation, as it was undesirable that there should be divided jurisdiction in those matters.

A letter was read from the Department of Lands, referring to an application of the City Corporation for permission to construct two jetties and to reclaim certain land in Darling Harbour by the Corporation—no objection existing as to the reclaiming out to the limit line. The Corporation was likewise empowered to make the two jetties on piles, and in accordance with the plans which had been drawn up for their guidance.

A letter was read from Mr. R. Adams with reference to mining on Moore Park. He saw by the *Herald* of the 24th September that a right was to be granted to Messrs. Coghlan and Co. to bore for coal; and he had the honour to submit the fact that he had applied for the same privilege on two distinct and separate occasions, and was refused each time, although he pointed out that he was the writer of several letters that had been published on the subject, and being the correspondent of one or two English newspapers, he had brought the matter prominently under notice at home. As a matter of proper respect and courtesy, he again made his application, assuming that the Council would give him preference, both on public and private grounds, when the time arrived for the case to be tried.

Alderman CHAPMAN remembered Mr. Adams's application.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman FIELD asked if any answer had been received from the Government with reference to the paving in front of the Court-house in Oxford-street.

The MAYOR replied, "No."

Alderman MOORE: Why was not an application made to the Government with reference to the £20,000 for debentures? It was placed on the business paper.

Alderman CHAPMAN: You suggested it, but it was never put down.

Alderman YOUNG called attention to a letter he had received from Messrs. Talbot, in regard to a urinal near Talbot's stores, at the Circular Quay. He himself had heard several complaints about it, and the Health-Officer had stated that it was a very great nuisance. He would leave the matter in the hands of the Mayor.

Alderman PLAYFAIR directed attention to a paragraph in that morning's *Herald*, with reference to a dog which, it was asserted, had been thrown for the purpose of drowning into a creek near the Bunnerong Road.

The MAYOR said that orders had been given to have the dog taken out.

Alderman PLAYFAIR referred to the present lighting contract with the Gas Company when the lights are put out for five days during the month. In some of the streets this did not much matter, but in the Argyle Cut it mattered a great deal, where there were only two lights, which should never be put out at night time. The other night there was a young man set upon by a number of sailors, and greatly ill-used in the Argyle Cut.

The MAYOR said he would communicate with the Gas Company upon the subject.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It was moved by Alderman FIELD,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted. The water accounts were £1508 11s. 9d., and the sewerage accounts £572 10s. 8d.; total, £2081 5s. 5d." Carried.

OPENING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ON SUNDAYS.

It was moved by Alderman O'CONNOR,—"That the right worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen wait upon the directors of the Free Library and Government Museum, for the purpose of opening those institutions, on Sunday afternoon, for the use of the public."

The motion, upon being put, was at once objected to; but Alderman YOUNG said that he would second it for the purpose of allowing the question to be discussed.

Alderman O'CONNOR said that the carrying out of his motion was necessary for the instruction to which certain portions of the people were entitled. He yielded to no man for his reverence for Sunday, and he believed that it should be kept holy, and it was with that motive that he had been induced to bring forward that resolution. He could not see why the people should be deprived of the advantages of the Free Public Library and the public Museum on Sunday. It was very right and necessary that they should be opened on those days, inasmuch as they are institutions maintained at the public expense, and were a necessary mode of instruction. He did not see how this could infringe the sanctity of the day, to go into the library and read good works—works that are valuable, and that cannot be got outside of that institution. There could be no objection on that ground, and on the other hand he could not see that if it is right—and he did not say that it was wrong, for two wrongs never made a right—that the Botanic Gardens should be opened for thousands of people, why those institutions should not also be opened. It was a very desirable thing that the Botanic Gardens should be opened, that the people might go and see the wonderful works of nature. The Museum was a place of practical use to people of this country, but such men as were employed in commercial business could not go there. There was another thing, that one of the most lovely parks, certainly in this colony, if not in Australia—he meant Hyde Park—and which was set apart for recreation—was on Sunday filled with men who disregarded every feeling that a Christian holds dear by the way in which they spoke of what they called "the mythology of Christ," and the absence of a God in the world. He said that these men blocked up that place on a Sunday, whereas if the Library and the Museum were opened, the people would have an opportunity of escaping that contagion, and of deepening their piety.

Alderman YOUNG thought Alderman O'Connor's motion almost useless, for, in the first place, he had not seen any movement amongst the people for the purpose of having those places opened on Sundays. He questioned if it were the duty of the aldermen to interfere in a matter of that kind unless there was pressure brought to bear from outside, because it appeared to him that it was a subject to be dealt with by the Parliament. It was their business (the Councillors) to repair the streets and keep the sewers in order. He did not see any harm in opening the museums and libraries.

Alderman O'CONNOR said that, with regard to Alderman Young's observations, he believed that the Municipal Council had far higher functions than simply the construction of sewers. [Alderman CHAPMAN: They will soon be bereft of them.] Alderman Young, or any other man who holds his opinion about the scraping of the streets, has a very sorry knowledge of the origin of municipal institutions or the high part they have to play in the civilization of men. They should see to the minds as well as to the bodies of the people; and with regard to waiting for the people, they would be buried in the lowest barbarism if they always had to wait for the people, and if there were not some moving springs to take the initiative in all great measures. What a nice argument it would have been, when Richard Cobden introduced his resolutions upon free trade; the people did not ask for it, but he showed them the necessity for it. It would be far better to see people go up to the Library on a Sunday afternoon to learn what mighty minds have done for the advancement of civilisation, than that they should spend the afternoons in the public-houses or on the racecourse.

Upon a division being called for, Alderman O'Connor's was the only vote on the side of the ayes.

APPLICATION TO BORE FOR COAL UNDER MOORE PARK.

It was moved by Alderman OATLEY,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending that permission be given to Messrs. J. Coghlan and Co. to make trial borings for coal on a portion of Moore Park, as indicated in letter of 18th July last be adopted."

Alderman OATLEY read a letter from Messrs. Coghlan and Co. in reference to this matter, and he observed that when it was in committee it was passed without a dissenting voice. There was a plan to be submitted on Thursday, but his resolution was merely asking for permission to bore, and not to mine—simply for the purpose of making a trial boring.

Alderman MOORE objected to the motion, but would withdraw his objection provided a specified site was mentioned for making the trial borings.

The motion was carried after some discussion.

PLUMBERS' LICENSES.

It was moved by Alderman FIELD,—"That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending that certain plumbers' licenses be granted, be adopted."

Licences were granted to the following persons:—Messrs. Thomas Dempsey, William Maver, and John Bain.

LIGHTING COMMITTEE.

It was moved by Alderman PLAYFAIR—"That the report of the Lightning Committee, received this day, recommending that a public lamp be erected at the top of the steps leading off Kent-street, opposite Agar-street, be adopted." Carried.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

It was moved by Alderman HARRIS—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Alma-street, at a cost of £44, be adopted." Carried.

SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

It was moved by Alderman MAZE,—"That in accordance with the recommendation of the Sewerage Committee, a 12-inch stoneware sewer be laid in Little Buckingham-street, to lead to the Abercrombie-street sewer, for the drainage of Mr. W. Williamson's property, that gentleman having contributed £30 towards the expense." Carried.

The meeting then terminated.

# AGGREGATE MEETING OF MINERS AT LAMBTON.

(*Abridged from the Newcastle Pilot.*)

A MEETING of the workmen engaged at the various collieries in the district, called by the General Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Union, to consider the threatened reduction in the selling price of coal, was held on Saturday, at Griffith's Flat, Lambton. The attendance was not so large as had been anticipated, but probably between five and six hundred persons were present, including the officers of the district Union, and representatives from the several local Miners' Associations. Business commenced about 11 o'clock, and terminated shortly after noon.

Mr. Davis, miners' district chairman, presided, and in opening the meeting said:—Gentlemen,—We have been called together to-day to consider the threatened reduction in the selling price of coal. You are aware that, if the reduction takes place, a reduction in the scale of wages must necessarily follow. The time has come for action. It was suggested that a sub-committee should be appointed, and that they should meet our employers. They did so last Saturday, and the result of the meeting was that the subcommittee determined upon this course of action; to call the delegates together and to submit to them, for their approval or disapproval, that we should call this aggregate meeting to discuss a resolution by which we should stand or fall. We are threatened with a breaking up of the agreement which has existed for several years between the masters and the men—an agreement that has wrought harmony, peace, and prosperity in the district, not only to the miners themselves, but to the residents in the whole district of Newcastle. Not that it is perfect, but it has brought about a great deal of good. We asked you here to-day to assist in keeping the price of coal up, and to keep your own wages up too. We are asked, Has the agreement conferred a benefit upon you and upon the whole district? If it has, it is worth preserving. If not, throw it to the winds. And I must say, and in doing so I speak the feelings and convictions of the people in this district, especially the miners—that they are not desirous to see themselves go back again into the dark ages. We do not want to see a recurrence of what it was a few years ago when strikes occurred every month, or at least every three or four months, and the trade of the port was being destroyed day by day. Since the agreement everything has flourished, and property has gone up fifty or sixty per cent., and the shareholders in particular must have been thankful for the prosperity it brought them. So then it is to our interest to endeavour to preserve it in its integrity. We are told that we have nothing to do with the selling price of coal, and at first sight it may strike a person that it is so; but I assert that we have everything to do with it, because the selling price will rule the getting price. Therefore you should do nothing less than all you can to preserve the agreement in its integrity.

Mr. J. M'Falyean, Lambton, moved the following resolution,—"That in the event of it coming to our knowledge that any colliery in this district is either directly or indirectly taking contracts to supply coal under the current rates, we shall take immediate action in the matter, as we have no doubt such underselling would eventually cause a general reduction in the selling price of coal, and, consequently, a reduction in our wages." The question is bordering upon a national one, and it has been discussed, not for generations, but for ages, the question of capital and labour. It is a question that he had found very great difficulty in dealing with, in discussing it in his own mind, and abler men than himself have been in the same position. Let them look at the position of things in regard to labour and capital in the old country and in America, where the two were in opposition, which was very deplorable indeed. But it came nearer home to them than that, and as members of the Association of the Hunter River District, they had to deal with it themselves. The danger was even now threatening, and would come unless immediate action was taken in the matter. A large amount of gain had been reaped of late years from the combination and friendly intercourse between capital and labour, and why should not the same be reaped in the future? He thought that every sensible man would acknowledge that he and his employer could discuss the question in a sociable manner and on equivalent terms. He held that the representative did not go merely as himself, but to act for those who sent him, and to do his duty by them, and to discuss the question to the best of his ability. Sometimes they failed, but that could not be helped, and everything was to be gained by the social intercourse. But the great question before them was the threatened reduction in the price of coal, meaning also a reduction in their wages, for they were aware that if the reduction took place, in the port, in the coal, that if they adhered to their word of honour, wages would also come down in the words of that agreement. He thought, for his part, that a great deal of good had been derived from the agreement, and would do all in his power to uphold it.

Mr. Thomas Price, Borehole, said the question was one that affected not only themselves but their wives and families. It would affect the whole district. They had heard from a previous speaker of the action that had been taken in the matter. With regard to the agreement, he would say that he held it to be second to none. Other people had expressed a different opinion, and they had a perfect right to do so. It had been already admitted that morning that the agreement had imperfections, and he would like to see the man or the thing that had not, but it had been a blessing not only to the district but to the whole colony of New South Wales. The welfare of the colony was intimately connected with it, and if it had been so beneficial in the past it was to their interest to keep it in existence as long as they could do so. He had been fourteen years in the district and could remember the dark ages, the years from 1863 to 1871. Let them compare that time with the period from 1872 to the present and see what was the improvement in their position, socially, morally, and in every other way. Now they had a fair hewing price and a fair selling price, which gave a profit to the one and a fair wage to the other, and many of the unfavourable circumstances had been removed owing to the agreement and the friendly relations between the masters and men. Some said with regard to the selling price, what did it matter, but he would tell them that it would be they who would eventually suffer, and it was the duty of every man to raise his voice to endeavour to continue the existence of the agreement so that they might have peace and prosperity in the future as in the past. In reading the resolution he would direct their especial attention to the expression used in it "directly or indirectly." Suppose, for instance, that a contract had been taken at a colliery by the head, and when spoken to about it he said, Oh! I did not take it; so-and-so did that. Now, these words "directly or indirectly," cut away the ground from under any action of this kind, and had for that purpose been selected and made use of. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Francis Hindmarsh, South Waratah, supported the resolution. He had come to the meeting to acknowledge himself as one of the representatives of a non-associated colliery. With reference to the action threatened in the reduction of the selling price of coal, he would ask them as miners with common sense, whether any reduction in the selling price of coal would tend to the good and advantage of the district. What would be the end of the competition between the associated and non-associated collieries? Why, nothing but a reduction in the getting price of coal, and a return back to the old times when every tyranny was exercised over the men, and they were expected to do everything in the branch for 3s 6d a ton, and that they were not anxious for. So let them support, by all the means in their power, the resolution before them that day. If the associated masters were to come to the conclusion which they threatened them with, for the reduction of the selling price of coal, that noble agreement drawn up in the beginning of 1872 would be thrown to the winds, as they told them plainly in words. They intimated to them that if any reduction took place, that if they failed to support them, they would throw the agreement to the winds—the agreement which had been a credit to the persons concerned in it, and a standpoint for all the world to look at. (Applause.) And if by our actions we allow it to be thus thrown aside, the consequence would be that we should not only be in a like position to what we were in 1872, but in a far worse state in many respects. If they allowed the reduction to be made there would be a recurrence in the merchant's mind of the old uncertainty; but the meeting of that day would entirely counteract any feeling of disquietude that might exist in their breasts. One of the previous speakers, in referring to England and America, had said that if they submitted to this reduction very serious consequences would be felt here of a similar character to the sufferings in those countries, and he had not the slightest doubt that it would be the case. Most of them had connections in the old country, and he himself monthly received letters and papers, and he knew that the miners of England would rather have had their right hands cut off than have submitted to arbitration had they known its results. If they had had an agreement like theirs they would not be in the depressed state they were at present. They say now, away with arbitration, it has wrought evil to us and to the country, and we see our folly now. What we should have looked at was the extent of the consumption. We should have produced no more than was required by the market. Some said that they did not get their fair share of trade, but that was not the case. The real cause was the general depression of trade, a depression that had been caused by this action taken in England, and which had been felt throughout the world. The associated masters told them that it was not through the depression of trade that they were compelled to threaten them with the reduction in the selling price, but from the competitive action of the non-associated masters. They have more coal going away now than they ever had before, and there was every probability of there being a still larger amount in the incoming year. Then what was the cause of this talk about the threatened reduction in price? It was the effect of the competitive action of the non-associated masters. They would be compelled to reduce their selling price, which was but a preliminary step to the reduction of the getting price. They (the masters) were sorry to reduce, for they too had felt the beneficial effects of the prices of late years, and the men would most assuredly echo their sentiments, for they also had felt its benefits in their position of life. The speaker concluded by saying that he thought that more men from the non-associated collieries should have been there that day, and that he was sorry they had not come to the meeting.

Mr. Davis said that in reference to what Mr. Hindmarsh had said about the depression in trade in England, he had been told by a gentleman, who had recently come from the old country, and was intimately connected with the coal trade there, that they, in England, could not sell coal cheaper than they were doing now. But although they were doing it so cheaply, yet for all that colonial coal could hold its own with it. They were suffering now from greed on the part of those by whose action the agreement was threatened to be upset.

Mr. Dixon, general secretary, was sorry that there were not more present at the meeting; as from the importance of the subject to be discussed he would have liked to have seen every miner in the district there. Some of them had to stand the brunt in the contest between the masters and men, and when they called upon the men to give them their support as they did that day, the men did not come up. What would be the result if the hewing price of coal were lowered to 3s. 6d.? During the last few years men have been compelled to come from Queensland and Victoria to get a living here, and they have been welcomed. And from the old country too we have had additions to our population of those who are trying to get a loaf of bread for their wives and little children. We have 1200 more men now than when the agreement was first signed, and what would be the consequence if the price were reduced now? I say most emphatically that it would simply mean starvation to a great many people. Mr. Dixon quoted figures and statistics to prove the trade greater now than it ever had been under the low prices and competitive action, which he affirmed had ruined the district from time to time. Some people say to us—now men, if you will only let the price go down in the port it will be a panacea for all ills, only let it go down to its old state. I deny it utterly on the very best possible authority, and assert that we should send away no more coal than under the higher scale. No, the only difference would be that the difference in price would go into the pockets of the middle-men, the blotting pads, to enable them to build their fine mansions, and provide for their many luxurious wants. The proprietors want a fair remuneration for their capital, but the miners also want a fair wage for their labour. It is a very narrow line to walk upon, the conjunction of capital and labour. Some people say that we should have nothing to do with each other; but they had proved that their prosperity was the result of their agreement and of their being connected. If the masters came to me and said I had nothing to do with the price of coal, I might admit it to a certain extent, but I should also say, you have no right to bring down coal to a price at which you could not remunerate me for my work, to bring the trade of Newcastle as we have seen it in days gone by. When I come and ask for fair remuneration you cannot give it because you are not getting sufficient profit; you have no right to bring the coal down to such a figure as this when we are grovelling in the pit from early morn to sustain ourselves, our wives, and our little ones. If we wish to maintain the scale of our wages—if we wish to have a state of security and immunity from strikes to the coal merchants all over the world to enable them to get their coal the next tide after they are ready for it, we must maintain the agreement which gives us immunity from these strikes. When the strikes were occurring they durst not send a ship here because of them: now they are things of the past, but a renewal would ruin this security for a number of years. With regard to any action they take in case of any glaring contract being entered into that would eventually be likely to bring down the price of coal, Mr. Dixon said he believed in the old motto, "Unity is strength." If ever there was a time they needed unity it was now. For the last few years everything had gone on very quietly, but the old ship must expect a storm now, and it might break over her with great violence at any moment. What was wanted was for every man to do his duty, and with one voice to determine that the wages should not be reduced, should not go down, for if they were they must as surely would bring them nothing but beggary and starvation. Some people said that if the old low price were resumed lots of people would clear out, but they simply could not do so; they would have to be kept. Let them all stand together, and with one voice say, "We will stand by the agreement that has done so much good."

Mr. Davis said, with reference to the resolution, if carried that day, they would be expected when the time came to carry it into practice.

The resolution being put, and a show of hands taken, it was adopted unanimously by the meeting, not one being held up against it.

# CHARGE OF CONSPIRING TO OBTAIN A CROWN GRANT OF LAND.

(*Abridged from Yass Courier.*)

WILLIAM Moncur Wallis, of Sandiwells, near Young, and James Henry Wallis, of Sydney, on Friday last appeared on summons at the Yass Police Court, to answer to an information in which they were charged with unlawfully and fraudulently conspiring to procure from her Majesty the Queen a grant of land. The magistrates on the Bench were Mr. Yates, P.M., Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Williams, Hall, Barber, and Castle, and Dr. Perry.

Mr. William Foster, barrister, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Pilcher, barrister, Sydney, instructed by Mr. John Shepherd, solicitor, Sydney, defended Mr. James Henry Wallis. Mr. Scarvell, of Messrs. Gordon and Scarvell, Young, defended Mr. William Moncur Wallis. Mr. James Herbert Smith, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, was also in attendance.

The information was to the following effect:—"That William Moncur Wallis and James Henry Wallis, on the eighteenth day of April, 1876, at Young, in the said colony, unlawfully and fraudulently did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together by certain false pretences and subtle means and devices to procure from her Majesty the Queen a grant by purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, to you the said James Henry Wallis, of two hundred acres of land at Tumbleton, in the said colony, for the purpose of which an application under the said 13th section of the said Act, in the name of one Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, had been signed by the said William Moncur Wallis, in the name and claiming to be the agent of Nathaniel Wallis the younger, and delivered or forwarded to the agent for the sale of Crown lands at Young, in the said colony, on or about the 27th day of March, 1873, you, the said James Henry Wallis, not being entitled to be dealt with by her Majesty as the purchaser of the said land nor to have a grant of the said land made by her Majesty to you; and that, in persuance of the said conspiracy and agreement between you, the said James Henry Wallis and William Moncur Wallis aforesaid, you, the said James Henry Wallis, afterwards, to wit, on the said 18th day of April, 1876, produced to the said William Moncur Wallis, who was then one of the justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen in and for the said colony, a certain false and fraudulent declaration, purporting to be made by Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, of Tumbleton, aforesaid, to the effect that the said Nathaniel Wallis the younger, was the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the said 13th section of the said Act, of the said land, that improvements consisting of house, fencing, ring-barking, and cleared land to the value of £200 had been made on the said land, and that the said land had been the bona-fide residence, continually, of the said Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, from the period of selection and first occupation to the date of the making of the said declaration for the purpose of the said false and fraudulent declaration being attested by the said William Moncur Wallis, as such justice of the peace, as aforesaid, as having been duly made and declared before him as such justice, by Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, although Nathaniel Wallis was not then present to make the said declaration; and that you, the said William Moncur Wallis, thereupon falsely and fraudulently attested the said declaration as having been taken and declared before you by Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, although Nathaniel Wallis the younger, did not make and declare the said declaration before you, the said William Moncur Wallis, and that in further pursuance of the said conspiracy between you, the said James Henry Wallis and the said William Moncur Wallis, you the said James Henry Wallis, forwarded to the agent for the sale of Crown lands in the district of Young, in the said colony, a certain notification falsely and fraudulently purporting to be a notification by, and to be signed by, the said Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, of the transfer by the said Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, to you, the said James Henry Wallis, of the said two hundred acres of land, which it was alleged, as aforesaid, had been purchased by the said Nathaniel Wallis, the younger, as aforesaid, although the said notification of transfer had not in fact been signed by the said Nathaniel Wallis, the younger."

The defendants pleaded "not guilty."

George O'Malley Clarke deposed I am a commissioner appointed under the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 26th section; I held an examination under that Act at Young on the 15th August last; I know the two defendants; they were present on that occasion; they both made a statement on that occasion; William Moncur Wallis made a statement; I took the statements down in writing; I read over William Moncur Wallis's statement to him after it was made; he signed it in my presence.

To Mr. Scarvell (who interposed by consent): I held the inquiry under the 25th section of the Crown Land Acts Amendment Act; the documents used in this inquiry were referred to me; they are not in my possession now; I believe the inquiry was originated through information given to the Government by a private person; information was given by a person named Thomas Henry Muir; it was signed by him on the margin: the purport of the charge was similar to what was referred to me; the document was before me at the time; I presume the basis of the charge was upon that document; the inquiry was based upon it, and the charge involved a criminal offence: I did not caution the defendants or either of them, and so far as I know they were not aware that the charge made by Mr. Muir was before me; I did not inform them of it, or that any charge was pending against them or anything imputed to them; they were not charged—they were witnesses merely; the evidence given by them was in answer to questions put by me, and was founded on the documents before me; my instructions were to inquire into the whole matter, from the application down to the statement made by Mr. Muir.

To Mr. Foster: I investigated no charge.

To Mr. Scarvell: The defendants were not charged before me; they did not even know what I was about; they were subpœnaed as witnesses before my Court; I had nothing else to go upon but this charge of Muir's and the Minister's minutes; I had detailed instructions from the department; it was on the basis of the papers before me that I examined into the charge; I took the examination as commissioner and upon oath; Muir's statement was that one of the defendants proposed to do something, and that he had warned him against doing it.

Witness continued: I read the statement I took of William Moncur Wallis's evidence over to him. [The deposition was then read. It stated that on the 28th March, 1873, he took up a selection of 200 acres at Tumbleston Falls, county of Bland, for Nathaniel Wallis, jun.; that the application produced he had handed to the land agent at Young; that he was aware that Nathaniel Wallis, jun., took possession of and resided on the selection; that he could not tell how long he (Nathaniel Wallis) resided there; that the declaration of residence was taken before him as a magistrate; that it was brought to him by his brother (James Henry Wallis) with Nathaniel Wallis's signature attached to it; that he did not see the declarant, nor was he present when the declaration was brought to him; that he had taken it for granted that the signature was that of Nathaniel Wallis; that the attesting signature was his; that he had believed his brother's word; that he did not know the signature of Nathaniel Wallis, jun.; that he could not tell who Nathaniel Wallis was; that he had never seen him before nor since he had taken up the land for him, or since the declaration was brought to him; that he knew one or two persons named Nathaniel Wallis, but did not know if they were relatives or not; that he had selected the land for himself and brother.]

The deposition, the application for the land, the declaration, and the notification of transfer, were then put in and marked.

Mr. Clarke's examination continued: James Henry Wallis was there on that occasion also [at the court of inquiry]; he made a statement; no inducement or threat was made to him; he answered my questions voluntarily, and I took it down in writing; the statement was read over to him, and he afterwards signed it; that is the statement (produced) I took down, and it bears his signature. [The deposition was read.] It stated that he was not aware that 200 acres of land at Tumbleton were taken up by his brother in the name of Nathaniel Wallis, junior; he did not know who took up that portion of land; he did not know the land; he had seen the declaration (produced) when it was brought to him by Nathaniel Wallis for the purpose of transferring the selection; the transfer was to have been made to him, but he could not say if it was made; the land was transferred to him by Nathaniel Wallis; he knew nothing more about the name than that the signature was attached to the document; when the declaration was brought to him it was signed, and he took it to his brother to be attested by him; his brother as a justice of the peace attested his signature; he did not know whether Nathaniel Wallis was present at the time; he did not know who Nathaniel Wallis was; he had seen him when he brought the declaration, but he had not seen before that or since; when the land was taken up he was not in partnership with his brother in the Tumbleton station, but he was as regarded Sandiwells; Tumbleton belonged to his father, William Wallis, senior, from whom he had purchased it; he did not know the selection; he first became possessed of Tumbleton at the latter end of 1874; he did not occupy it at that time, but did so subsequently; he could not fix the date when he took possession, but thought it was in 1875; he had not seen Nathaniel Wallis at that time; the selection formed part of the country he became possessed of in 1875; he occupied the place for about twelve months before the transfer was made; to his knowledge he had not seen Nathaniel Wallis there; he subsequently transferred the land to John Francis Jenkins.]

Mr. Clarke was then cross-examined by Mr. Scarvell, and deposed: I believe the inquiry originated through some information communicated to the Government in writing by Muir: the purport of the charge made by Muir was the same as that made to-day, and was the charge referred to me for inquiry: the document was before me, and I held the inquiry upon the charge made by Muir; the inquiry I held was, as to the charge made by Muir against the defendants, and which involved a criminal charge; so far as I know, the defendants did not know that I was holding an inquiry upon these charges; I did not inform them that there was a charge against them or imputed to them; I had nothing else to go on except the document sent by the Minister and the exhibits; it was on the basis of these papers I examined them and got their replies.

To Mr. Foster: I do not mean to say that I had only the exhibits that are here to-day, but that I had the documents sent to me by the department, I thing the word "charge" is misapplied; I was not aware of there being any criminal charge at the time before any tribunal, and I do not believe there was.

To Mr. Scarvell; I had no basis for examination except Muir's statement and the documents; these were the exhibits, the surveyor's report, and the minute of the Minister instructing me to inquire into the matter; what I had to inquire into was the fulfilment or otherwise of the conditions of the selection; I had no other light or guide but the papers now in evidence; the minute afforded my instructions; the surveyor's report was in writing; I know Sandiwells; it is some miles away from Tumbleton Creek; I do not know if Tumbleton belonged to Mr. Wallis, senior.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pilcher: There was an inquiry in compliance with the Act; I had instruction from the department to hold an inquiry, and had before me such information as was afforded by the papers.

To Mr. Foster: The examination I held was taken down in writing.

Mr. Pilcher, to Mr. Clarke: Was part of your instructions information that there had been residence by Nathaniel Wallis upon the selection?

Witness said his information was in writing, and evidence thereof had been objected to unless the document was produced.

Mr. Clarke's examination lasted for two and a half hours.

Nathaniel Wallis, jun., deposed: The defendants are cousins of mine; I never authorised William Moncur Wallis at any time to take up any land for me in the district of Young; the signatures to the declaration and transfer are not mine and were not authorised by me to be signed by any other person; I never have been in possession of or residing upon this selection, and never even in the district of Young until last August at the time of the inquiry.

William T. H. S. Muir said: I recollect having a conversation with James Henry Wallis with reference to the transfer of a conditional purchase; the conversation was that a signature was to be placed and witnessed; the conversation was this—that in a list of selections, that to one party's selection a signature was to be placed and witnessed; I cautioned him, and said, "No, don't do it, it might be dangerous;" the defendant (J. H. Wallis) said he would sign a particular signature; the name he said he intended to sign was Nathaniel Wallis, the conversation took place in Sydney after I left Young, and three or four years ago; Mr. William Moncur Wallis was not present at the time, and I am not aware if he was even in Sydney.

Philip Wood Street deposed: I am an inspector of conditional purchases; I have no knowledge of the application shown to me, and believe I have seen it before, but there is no mark upon it; I know the selection of 200 acres by Nathaniel Wallis, jun., taken up on the 27th March, 1873; I have been on that selection; it is in the parish of Berthong, county of Bland, and was taken up at Young; the county corresponds with the description given in the application, but it states parish unknown; it is situated at Tumbleton; I inspected it on the 7th August last; there was no sign of a residence on it; there were the remains and ruins of what had been a gunyah, made of bows and the bark of trees; the trees upon the land had been cleared by ring-barking, and the smaller scrub cut up; for the whole of the two hundred acres I valued the improvements at £20; the Government tracing shows the land as portion No. 84, parish of Berthong.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Pilcher urged that the Crown should call Mr. Sawtell, Government surveyor.

Mr. Foster declined to do so. Mr. Sawtell was in attendance, and the defendants could call him if they thought proper.

Mr. Pilcher then tendered as evidence the surveyor's report, and then addressed the Bench in behalf of his client.

Mr. Scarvell (who appeared for William Moncur Wallis) also addressed the Court.

Mr. Foster replied. The reason assigned for the case being heard at Yass instead of Young was the unpleasant position it would have placed the defendants in to have had to appear before gentlemen who had been their brother magistrates on the Bench.

The Police Magistrate said the Bench were unanimously of opinion that the evidence was of a character to require them to call upon the prisoners for their defence. The depositions taken would first be read.

The reading of the depositions having been concluded, the usual caution was given, and, in reply, defendants said they had nothing to say, and reserved their defence.

The defendants were then committed to take their trial at the Circuit Court to be holden at Yass on the 2nd October.

The Bench fixed the bail, the accused each in £100, and two sureties in £50 or one in £100.

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in the *Government Gazette* published yesterday morning:—

GOLD-FIELDS.—A gold-field in the county of Sandon, parishes of Davidson, Clevedon, and Spring Mount, about 414 acres, to be called "Spring Mount Gold-field," is proclaimed, and the land is excluded from conditional sale. "Cameron's Creek Gold-field," in the same county, is also proclaimed.

SHEEP CROSSING-PLACES.—The crossing-places at Swan Hill and Wentworth, on the boundary of this colony and the colony of Victoria, are appointed to be additional places at which sheep may cross from Victoria into this colony.

WARDEN'S COURT.—A Warden's Court is to be held at Willson's Downfall.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED.—Of the Temporary Common at Camberwell, to hold office until the next general election of trustees of commons, to be held in January, 1880, viz.:—Messrs. William Nowland, Thomas Baldock, Thomas Hassall Thomas Bates, and John Deane.

SPECIAL POWERS.—Mr. Thomas Henry Neale, Police Magistrate at Hartley, is to exercise at Hartley, Rydal, Wallerawang, and Lithgow, within the police district of Hartley, the special powers authorized to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a further period of two years from the 15th instant. Mr. Francis Townsend Rusden, Police Magistrate at Warialda, is to exercise at the following towns or places, that is to say, at Warialda, Bingera, Moree, and Yetman, within the police district of Warialda, the special powers authorized to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a further period of two years from the 13th proximo.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—It is notified that the provisions of the Imported Stock Act, 1876, are not to be taken or deemed to apply to stock imported from the Australasian colonies, or New Zealand, nor to fodder or fittings imported therefrom.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government, viz.:—Erection of courthouse, Narandera, B. Accola and Brothers; additions to courthouse, Gundaroo, S. Hellman; tender piles, repairing stage landing at Circular Quay and Sydney harbour, W. M. Moir; construction of surface condenser for steamer Little Nell, Mort and Co.; carpet and oilcloth for Government Printing Office, D. Jones and Co.; furniture for miscellaneous branch, Lands Department, J. Dyer; furniture for Railway Department, J. Dyer; contract 4-y, road Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point, Joyce and Gordon; thirty sheep vans, Great Northern Railway, Messrs. Moyes and Donald.

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## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Talca, barque, 221 tons, Captain Heinsohn, from Pisagua (Peru) 28th June, in ballast. Griffiths and Co., agents.

William Manson, barque, 565 tons, Captain King, from Foo Chow 6th July. J. Frazer and Co., agents.

Monaro (s.), 500 tons, Captain Sheed, from the Clyde River 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. Guy, Morris, Carter, M'Keon, Scanton, and 1 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Ascalon, for London.
Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town.
Barrabool (s.), for Melbourne.
Wotonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Barbara Taylor, for Newcastle; Noumea, for New Caledonia; Sir Jamsetjee Family, for Shanghai.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Barbara Taylor, barque, 252 tons, Captain Taylor, for Shanghai via Newcastle.

Tasman (s.), 490 tons, Captain W. D. Lyon, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. Mackinnon, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Mullen, Mrs. A. Coste, Mrs. A. Dowdell, Mrs. Davies, Misses Davies (3), Mrs. Kidd, Dr. Simmons, Messrs. Andrews, Mullen, J. H. Coleman, C. D. W. Jebb, C. Wilson, F. Brown, and 8 in the steerage.

Wotonga (s.), 100 tons, Captain W. J. Stuart, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. P. Glenister, Miss Barnard, Master Hilabrand, Miss Henry, Miss M. Howes, Miss C. Howes, Mrs. F. Wilson, Mrs. Sherrard, Miss A. Hodgson, Miss Gourlay, Miss Bewick, Master Green, Messrs. Clayton, T. Mason, L. H. Goldberg, Macartie, F. Thomas, E. Thomas, Hancker, Major Carstin, Messrs. L. Barnard, C. Blackett, Francis, Guy, G. Haynes, Johnson, Stevens, G. Ford, W. R. Watson, G. J. Dainton, W. B. Ochiltree, J. Campbell, F. R. W. Elliott, H. Green, J. Thompson, Hills, J. Tait, Thompson, Toogood, Pidgeon, Lewis, Russell, F. Watson, J. Bigg, F. T. Rigg, and 20 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 432 tons, Captain W. Beel, for Brisbane and Maryborough. Passengers—Miss E. Blue, Miss Brown, Miss Cohen, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. H. Bedwell, Messrs. H. Bedwell, M'Naughton, W. A. Seal, Flemming, M. H. Cormack, G. G. Miller, A. G. Jenkins, J. H. Bedford, Addy, J. York, L. M. Keyzor, E. P. Lewis, W. J. Hughes, Kinealy, Horsburgh, W. Thornton, J. J. Hamilton, Fahey, T. Walton, Watson, Master Black, and 17 in the steerage.

Barrabool (s.), Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mrs. Hoskings, Mrs. Hill and family, Mrs. Brown, Messrs. R. Harvey, F. J. Smith, G. R. Hill, P. M'Cluskey, H. D. Bell, C. J. Bryant, J. Hoskings, William Crawford, Captain Coshman, and 19 in the steerage.

Noumea, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Scapleshorn, for Noumea.

Sir Jamsetjee Family, ship, 1049 tons, Captain Cobb, for Shanghai. Passenger—Mr. G. Dickson.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Waratah (s.), Prompt, Hirondelle, and Fanny Fisher, from Newcastle, with 1050 tons coal; Merksworth (s.), and Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 560 tons coal; Lucy Ravel, and Saucy Jack, from Richmond River, with 146,000 feet pine logs, 14,000 feet pine boards, 5290 feet cedar, 112 bags maize, and sundries; Bronzewing, Ettalong, from Camden Haven, with 22,000 feet timber, 8000 palings, 70,000 shingles, 2000 treenails, 3 casks honey; Gosford Packet (s.), from Brisbane Water, with 60 beams, 70,000 laths, and 10,000 palings; Star of Peace, from Lake Macquarie, with 70,000 shingles and 12,000 laths; Confidence, from the Bellinger River, with 570 bags corn, 15 hides, 500 staves, 2 kegs butter, 1 case eggs; Dairymaid (s.), from Shellharbour and Gerringong, with 100 kegs butter, 16 pigs, 49 calves, 7 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, and 40 sides bacon; Lotus, from Manning River, with 340 bags maize, and 14 pigs; Morpeth (s.), from Hunter River, with 173 bales hay, 68 bales wool, 4 bales pelts, 265 bags tin ore, 12 bags turnips, 13 hides, 3 bundles brooms, 1 horse, 25 pigs, 213 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Waratah (s.), Woniora (s.), Prompt, Hirondelle, Fanny Fisher, and Waterwitch, for Newcastle; Merksworth (s.), for Bulli; Gosford Packet (s.), Esperanza, for Brisbane Water; Bronzewing, Emmeline, and Ettalong, for Camden Haven; Lotus, for Cape Hawke; Dawn, for Brunswick River; Confidence, for Bellinger River; Star of Peace, for Lake Macquarie; Ocean Wave, for Macleay River; Dairymaid (s.), for Shellharbour and Gerringong.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

William Manson, from Foo Chow: 1700 chests 6469 half-chests 6004 boxes tea.

Ex Nineveh: 15 cases enamelled slate chimney pieces, and 40 casks Keene's cement. Patten, Brothers.

Ex Leonidas: 1644 bags prime Circular Head potatoes. Nipper and Sec.

Ex Nautilus: 681 bags ground wattle bark. H. T. Robey and Co.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Leichardt (s.), for Cooktown via intermediate ports: 83 packages wines and spirits, 27 packages ale, 5 cases tobacco, 11 cases cheese, 197 bags sugar, 140 bags rice, 45 cases candles, 5 cases jam, 7 packages tea, 1 coil rope, 35 casks spelter, 6 cases matches, 10 bundles buckets, 28 packages oilstores, 6 bottles quicksilver, 325 bags maize, 47 packages onions, 12 kegs butter, 10 bales hay, 43 bags potatoes, 2 bags bacon, 2 cases galvanized iron, 50 bags flour, 50 bags bran, 6 bales chaff, 16 pairs stocks, 31 stamper shoes, 10 false bottoms, 2 bags nuts, 42 ovens, 4 bundles wood, 36 bars iron, 104 rams, 224 cases fruit, and sundries.

Edina (s.), for Brisbane and Maryborough: 68 packages wines and spirits, 4 packages cigars, 237 coils wire, 20 cases mustard, 2 cases ginger, 30 cases turps, 1 case confectionery, 120 bags rice, 86 bundles woolpacks, 5 cases candied peel, 79 rolls matting, 3 packages perambulators, 1 keg spikes, 2 springs, 2 bundles ovens, 12 packages oil, 3 cases jam, 10 casks 3 cases vinegar, 20 stamper-bottoms, 8 sheets copper, 32 bundles 62 plates 44 bars iron, 16 boxes sago, 7 lengths pipe, 9 cases chairs, 4 cases starch, 4 cases blue, 3 casks currants, 6 boxes raisins, 4 cases hatchets, 5 cases cheese, 2 cases sewing-machines, 200 bags flour, 1 pair sculls, 7 packages nails, 1 roll lead, 2 cases varnish, 8 casks 65 kegs butter, 4 cases clocks, 65 bags onions, 1 washing-machine, 5 packages machinery, 21 bales hay, 211 cases fruit, and sundries.

Ly-ee-Moon (s.), for Levuka: 35 packages wines and spirits, 40 packages beer, 1 package cigars, 5 cases tobacco, 154 bags rice, 65 packages oil, 4 cases seed, 2 cases coffee, 24 packages tea, 6 cases confectionery, 5 cases salmon, 3 cases lobsters, 8 cases sardines, 16 boxes candles, 10 bags salt, 65 packages oilstores, 3 kegs shot, 10 kegs paint, 10 cases oysters, 5 cases matches, 1 case galvanized iron, 6 bundles wire, 8 cases nails, 29 bundles bags, 122 bags flour, 2 casks tar, 12 wheels, 2 cases plants, 7 nests, 30 iron pots, 100 nests trunk-chests, 13 rolls matting, 1 bale oakum, 10 bundles spades, 2 casks crockery, 2 cases dates, 1750 firebricks, 1 roller, 3 lengths chain, 2 packages, 40 oars, 19 lengths pipe, 2 anchors, 11 kegs beef, 6 empty drums, 15 tierces biscuits, 30 bags potatoes, 1 cart, 7 coils rope, 36 boxes glass, 770 pieces battens, 4 casks limejuice, 4 packages ironwork, 10 cases axes, 4 bales hay, 2 cases butter, 8 cases onions, 1 7 packages iron, 20 bundles sugar-mats, 24 cases fruit, and sundries.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town: 1 case whisky, 12 tierces beef, 19 empty casks, 6 bundles bags, 45 bags maize, 6 bags oysters, 24 packages drapery, 2 cases sewing-machines, 1 bag nuts, 1 case fancy goods, 3 bales paper, 4 bales bags, 1 case condiments, 7 cases plants, 270 sheep, 240 cases fruit, and sundries.

Sir Jamsetjee Family, ship, for Shanghai: 1280 tons coal, 200 hams, 5 tons rope (original cargo).

Noumea, schooner, for Noumea: 50 cases geneva, 48 packages tea, 5 cases sarsaparilla, 18 packages tobacco, 320 bags rice, 140 cases 11 drums oil, 100 boxes candles, 2 casks almonds, 1 cask currants, 176 boxes salt, 10 cases starch, 26 kegs 10 kegs shot, 1 case hams, 3 cases sauce, 2 cases blue, 5 cases lobsters, 6 casks soda, 314 mats sugar, 2 bales paper, 2 bales bags, 5 cases pepper, 60 boxes soap, 12 cases preserved meat, 6 bags barley, 100 bags potatoes, 20 cases onions, 9 packages butter, 4 cases confectionery, 10 kegs peas, 10 bundles oakum, 6 casks whiting, 17 packages ironmongery, 9 coils rope, 3 packages drapery, 132 oars, 2 cases bedsteads, 5 bundles bedding, 10 cases hatchets, 4 casks zinc, 50 sheets 6 bundles iron, 1 bolt canvas, 1 case acid, 30 sheep, 6 cases guns, 6 kegs powder, and sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Merimbula and Eden.—By the Monaro (s.), this day, at 8.15 a.m.

For Manning River.—By the Beagle (s.), this day, at 9 a.m.; and by the Diamantina (s.), on Thursday, at 1 p.m.

For Norfolk Island.—By the Donald M'Lean, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Gosford.—By the Pelican (s.), on Thursday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Ulladulla and Clyde.—By the Hunter (s.), on Friday, at 8.15 a.m.

For Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston.—By the Cheviot (s.), on Friday, at 1 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Friday, at 3.30 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER SIAM FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails, containing letters, packets, and newspapers, will be made up at this office, and forwarded per Avoca (s.), to Melbourne on Monday, the 1st October. Mails will close as follows:—

Registered letters at 9.30 a.m.
Unregistered letters at 10 a.m.
Newspapers and packets at 9 a.m.
Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee 6d.
General Post Office, Sydney, 22nd September, 1877.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, September 25: Barrabool (s.), 588 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne.

The Guatemala barque Talca has come on from Pisagua, a port on the Peruvian coast, for the purpose of loading back with a cargo of copra to Valparaiso. She had very poor winds, and in longitude 116° W. latitude 14° S. seven days' calm. The trades were lost in 164° W. and 19° S., and since then much W. and N.W. weather has prevailed, with heavy swell from the S.W.

Captain King, of the clipper barque William Manson, reports as follows:—5th July, 6.30 p.m., pilot left ship outside Foochow River, but, as it fell calm shortly afterwards, was obliged to anchor for the night under the White Dogs, getting under way next morning at daylight, with light S.E. winds, continuing till the 10th, when the weather became rapidly dirty, with every appearance of a typhoon coming up from S.E., barometer falling fast, wind east, to which the ship was laid to on starboard tack, under close-reefed maintopsail; at midnight the wind was blowing with hurricane force and torrents of rain falling, 11th at 5 a.m., the maintopsail blew out of the bolt ropes. A topmast-studding sail was then put in the mizen rigging to keep ship up to the wind, at noon latitude was 28·35 N., longitude 125·59, barometer fallen over 6-tenths of an inch. 4 p.m. storm at its height, wind veering to S.E. and S.S.E., barometer rising, weather rapidly got better. Upon getting observations on the 12th, found ship had been driven up to 30° N.; on 14th, passed and signalled the brig Carl Ludwig, which had left Foochow some days before, bound to Dunedin; on the 16th, passed through the Linschoten islands, between Tokarasima and Akiusitima, with dirty weather, afterwards experienced light variable winds to the islands south of Japan, which were not reached till the 23rd, on which day passed Lot's Wife and Ponafidin Islands, about two miles to northward of former, which appears to be clear of hidden dangers; on the 25th, in latitude 30° and 141° E. longitude, encountered another terrific typhoon, to which the ship was laid to on port tack under bare poles, wind easterly; 6 p.m., weather quite awful, the sea and sky being blended together with the thick wall of spray that enveloped the ship, and through which could barely see her length, wind howling and roaring like wild beasts, and blowing with inconceivable fury, the barometer falling a tenth to a tenth and a half per hour till 10.15 p.m., when it ceased falling, it having gone down from commencement one inch two-tenths and a half. About that time the calm centre reached the ship, the wind dying right out for half an hour; at 10.45 the wind came away from N.N.W. with great gusts, and soon increased till it was blowing as furiously as before, but the barometer fast rising, wind rapidly veering to W. and S.W. and S.S.W.; by 10 a.m. next day, when the storm being broken, was able to make sail. During the time it lasted the ship behaved splendidly, but if it had continued much longer should have most likely lost both the masts. August 28: Sighted Ualan Island, variable westerly winds prevailing, with strong easterly currents to the Equator, which was crossed on September 4, in longitude 166·50 E.; on the 6th passed Pleasant Island at a distance of ten miles and by good observations placed the centre in latitude 0·33 S., which agrees nearly with Captain T. B. Simpson's (of Sydney) position, but differs eight miles from table of positions in Findlay's South Pacific Directory; after losing sight of the island till she arrived in latitude 680°, experienced nothing but calms, light baffling westerly airs, with heavy rain at times, and strong easterly currents. Got the S.E. trades in 6·20 S., and 167° E., on the evening of the 12th instant, with which breeze rounded the Bampton reefs five days afterwards; made Mount Warning, off Cape Byron, on the 21st, with light variable winds and fine, clear weather; passed Smoky Cape at 1.45 p.m. on 23rd; at 4 p.m. same day was passed by a three-masted steamer with white funnel and black top, bound southward, and who would not answer signal made; passed Cape Hawke on the 24th, with light S.E. winds and fine weather; passed Port Stephens at midnight, carrying variable winds to Sydney Heads.

The steamships Barrabool and Wotonga, for Melbourne, and Balclutha, for Maryborough, took their departures yesterday.

The Monaro (s.) left the Clyde at 1 p.m. on the 24th instant, arrived at Ulladulla, and left at 6 p.m. same day, arriving at the Company's wharf at 6.15 a.m. on the 25th. Moderate northerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Cargo: 150 kegs butter, 30 cases eggs, 4 cases bacon, 20 bags bran, 40 bags bark, 10 bags bones, 6 rolls leather, 40 pigs, 20 calves, 1 horse, and sundries.

The E. and A. steamer Normanby leaves on Saturday next for Hongkong, via Cooktown. Her repairs have been executed at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s establishment, Waterview Bay, with a dispatch which would fairly bear comparison with any dockyard in the world. It is well known that this steamer struck a rock near Percy Island, was subsequently got off, and finally reached Sydney. On being placed in the dry dock it was found necessary to remove twenty plates, and to supply ten new ones; ten frames were also discovered as being broken; these were cut, butted, and doubled, and the keel fore and aft re-riveted. The keel plates on the damaged side extends 150 feet, and are of 11 by 3½ feet; and it is questionable if any other establishment in the colonies could have produced the necessary material for carrying out these heavy repairs, which have been completed to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Woolrige, the managing engineer of the Mail Company, whose experience in steam marine should carry some weight. The appliances at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s establishment have proved quite equal to the occasion, and this vessel has been made ready for sea in fourteen working days, an extraordinary performance, shewing that the engineering resources of New South Wales are to the fore. Of course, advantage has been taken to clean up and renew the internal portion of the steamer, and she will leave our harbour as compact and sound as when first launched. Messrs. Mort and Co. have also completed the construction of a set of shears made of iron, which with the powerful steam machinery attached, will be capable of lifting 70 tons.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 25.—Miss Kilmansegg, brig, Finlayson, from Dunedin; East Lothian, barque, Brabham, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.

September 24.—Agnes Edgell, schooner, M'Kinlay, for Launceston, with 406 tons coal; Ennerdale, ship, Brown, for San Francisco, with 1798 tons coal; Emperor, brig, Cleary, for Lyttelton, with 500 tons coal; Anne Melhuish, barque, Johnson, for Wellington, with 550 tons coal; Garstang, barque, Jones, for Adelaide, with 417 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 23.—Scotia, Escort, Duckenfield, from Sydney.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: September 24, City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney. September 25, Sparrowhawk, from Newcastle. Departures: September 24, Governor Blackall (s.), for Sydney. September 25, Sea Nymph, for Newcastle; Garnock, for Madras.

BRISBANE.—Arrivals: September 24, Mary Grant, from Newcastle; Cotea (s.), from Sydney. Departure: September 22, Wentworth (s.), for northern ports.

GRAFTON.—Arrival: September 24, Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

| DATE. | TIME. | WIND. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| September 25. | 8.30 a.m. | N. | Cloudy. |
| | Noon. | S.E. | Ditto. |
| | 5 p.m. | E. | Raining. |

High water at Fort Denison, September 26, 10.5 a.m.; 10.24 p.m.


SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

READERS IN THE COUNTRY DESIRING A NEWSPAPER for general news, information, and amusement, will do well to subscribe to the SYDNEY MAIL. It is the most useful family paper published in the colonies. Subscription, 5s 6d per quarter. Publishing Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE ECHO, AN EVENING NEWSPAPER, PRICE ONE Penny. THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all topics of public interest. THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducements to the advertising public. Advertisements received daily for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m. Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE Company.—This company, having increased their working limits, are prepared to grant Insurance upon any Approved Risk to the extent of £10,000. In consequence of the above arrangement the Company are now willing to accept further amounts upon the various Bonded Stores in Sydney at the lowest current rates. A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary. Pitt-street, 31st July, 1877.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1836. Capital, £3,000,000. Accumulated Funds, £1,918,600. Fire and Life. Offices, Bridge-street-chambers, No. 1. Fire insurance taken at lowest current rates. Life assurances effected on very favourable terms. Prospectuses on application. H. T. ROBEY and Co., Agents.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Company of New Zealand, Unlimited. Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £40,000. M. METCALFE and Co., Agents for N.S.W.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of New Zealand.—Capital, £1,000,000. Offices, 71, Pitt-street.—Every description of Fire and Marine Insurance effected at lowest current rates. A. L. PARK, Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE).—CAPITAL, £250,000. Reserves, £30,000.—A Colonial Proprietary, with unlimited liability.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 80 years. Policies issued at lowest rates of premium. All premiums invested in the colony, and losses promptly paid. W. C. GODDARD and Co., Agents, Exchange.

AVIS.—MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, DENTIST, WILL, early in November, remove to those commodious premises, No. 6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

CALLAGHAN AND SON.—LADIES' KID SHOES, LADIES' Fancy French Slippers. 297, George-street.

DENTISTRY, 1877.—THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL Exhibition First Prize Medal and Certificate have been gained against all competition, by Mr. JOHN SPENCER, 8, Wynyard-square, for excellence of exhibit and workmanship in Mechanical Dentistry.

DR. B. SCHWARZBACH (FOR THREE YEARS AT the Royal University Eye-Clinics in Berlin), Specialist for diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, may be consulted at Mona House, Wynyard-square North, until December 30, previous to his return to Europe. Hours, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. To the poor gratis on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 5 p.m. Physicians are invited to attend the Clinic p.m.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALVANIZED iron merchants, 488, George-street.

TRANCE LECTURE, TEMPERANCE HALL, WEDNESDAY. Subject chosen thereat, and questions answered. See Lectures advertisement.

PORT JACKSON ART UNION.—THE DRAWING WILL take place at the School of Arts, 9th October, 11 a.m. A few tickets unsold, at TURNER and HENDERSON's, Hunter-street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED Drover, to take charge of, and drove sheep from the neighbourhood of Bingera to Bourke. GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, corner George and Hunter streets.

HEMMING'S ORCHARD, CROYDON.—DAY OF SALE. Tuesday, 9th October. HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS, EX S. S. BOWEN.—MEDIUM TO finest qualities, chests, half-chests, and boxes. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and Co.

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, SOLD RETAIL BY ALL the principal grocers.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHNAPPS ON SALE, IN PARCELS, to dealers, storekeepers, and the trade. HOFFNUNG and Co., 159 and 161, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5 TO 10 FEET, NOW LANDING. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and Co., 4, O'Connell-street.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE FOR SALE.—FULL PARTICULARS as to its use and great advantages can be obtained at the offices of the undersigned. GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co., Agents for New South Wales.

GAYEN'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS MAY NOW be had, in any quantities, from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies, or from the undersigned, in trade parcels only. MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

ROYAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY, BULK AND CASE, can be obtained from the principal wine and spirit merchants, storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies; or from the undersigned in trade parcels only. MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

BUY RECKITT'S FRENCH THUMB BLUE, AND SEE that each thumb is wrapped in paper bearing the name of Reckitt. Agents for New South Wales, VIRGOE, SON, and Co., Sydney.

THE LEADING OINTMENT OF THE DAY IS JOSEPHSON's Australian Ointment. For cases of burns, scalds, or sores of every description there is nothing like it. Use it. Price, 1s pot.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"THE QUEEN OF TABLE Waters."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. A natural mineral water; highly effervescent. "Has a charm manufacturers of aerated waters do not even dream of."—London MORNING ADVERTISER. "Incomparable for mixing with wines or spirits."—H. Vizetelly, British wine juror, Vienna Exhibition. Apollinaris Water.—"Wards off rheumatism and indigestion; an antidote to dram-drinking."—LONDON MEDICAL RECORD. Every cork branded with "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor. To be had of all wine merchants, grocers, or wholesale and for export from the Apollinaris Company (limited), 19, Regent-street, London, England.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS A CERTAIN CURE AND unfailing remedy for every form of disease arising from impure or poisoned blood. Give it a fair trial, it may save your life. Be sure you get Bristol's.

NO LADY EVER TAINTS HER HANDKERCHIEF WITH a coarse perfume. Indeed, the refined of both sexes are always critical in this particular. Hence it is that Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is so universally preferred by persons of correct taste to all other toilet waters and extracts.

PANE'S ANISEED BALSAM CURES COUGHS, ASTHMA, &c., prepared by FELMINGHAM, 84, King-street.

LIME. LIME. LIME.—JUST RECEIVED, EX S. S. Beagle, Weekly shipment Marble at Depot, Wharf, 8, King-street.

WAGGONETTE HARNESS ON HAND, CHEAP. ALDERSON and SONS.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS RECEIVED AT THE GREAT Exhibition, Philadelphia.—American Waltham Watches for Australia. Caution to watch buyers. Unscrupulous parties are selling worthless watches, bearing trade marks very similar to the trade marks of genuine Waltham Watches. This is not only a fraud on the purchaser, but a great injury to the reputation of the genuine watch. In view of these facts the American Watch Company would counsel buyers to insist on having their preference for Waltham Watches respected, and not allow themselves to be put off with any imitations, either foreign or domestic. ROBBINS and APPLETON, General Agents of the American Watch Company, Waltham-buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C. P.S.—The American Waltham Watch can be obtained wholesale and retail in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and most of the principal towns in the colonies.

THURSTON'S PRIZE BILLIARD TABLES ON SALE BY DE LISSA and Co., 3, Barrack-street.

CHINA OIL IN STOCK. GEORGE R. DIBBS and Co., 17, Bridge-street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.—THE land sale of the season, Croydon Park, takes place at Temperance Hall, Sydney. Surpassing any subdivision ever offered here; its equal not likely to be again. Parties seeking building sites of large area, having long depths and fronting 100-feet avenues, should not neglect this opportunity. Conveyance free from Ashfield on arrival of the following trains from Sydney:—10.30, 11 a.m., 12.25, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30 p.m. Lithographs at office of auctioneer. J. W. WATKIN, Temperance Hall. See auction advertisement.


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# The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877.


IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, Sir JOHN ROBERTSON read the following letter from his Excellency the Governor:—"Government House, Sydney, 25th September, 1877. Dear Sir John,—On Saturday morning last I formally entrusted to Mr. Stuart the formation of a new Administration. He accepted the task, and has to-day informed me that he hopes to be able to give me a definite answer to-morrow. Faithfully yours, HERCULES ROBINSON. The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., &c." He moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN reviewed at length the present position of public affairs, and severely condemned the conduct of his Excellency the Governor in connection therewith. The Governor did not appear to have the slightest appreciation of the spirit of Parliamentary Government, and his action had been highly detrimental to the best interests of the State.

After observations from Mr. CHARLES, Mr. PIDDINGTON, Mr. M'ELHONE, and Sir HENRY PARKES, and from Sir JOHN ROBERTSON in reply, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock.

MOST of our readers will have read Dr. BOWKER's letter on the subject of overcrowding in Public schools, and Professor SMITH's remarks in reply. The former naturally looks at the question as a medical man, the latter as an educator. It is not surprising, therefore, that they differ very materially in their facts and in their conclusions. Dr. BOWKER argues that the cubic space per head allowed in the schools presided over by the Council is lamentably insufficient, and that the health of the community is seriously endangered in consequence. He quotes authorities to show that from three to four hundred cubic feet of space per head ought to be the minimum allowance for each child, the maximum being from 700 feet to 1000 feet, and then cites an instance in which the cubic feet allowed for each person has been less than 72 feet per head, the ventilation being almost nothing. The Doctor stated that the space allowed in the school of one of his patients is 7500 feet for about 80 persons, or 100 cubic feet for each person. To this Professor SMITH replies that the Committee of Education in England has laid down 80 cubic feet as the proper amount of space for each child instead of 360 as demanded by Dr. BOWKER, and that 100 feet, which is the usual allowance in this colony, ought to be deemed sufficient. The subject is one on which opinions will always be divided. The physiologist naturally looks at the question in the light of the public health; and that is a phase of it that ought not to be regarded with indifference. We do not think that Dr. BOWKER exaggerates for a moment when he says that "those who are obliged to breathe impure air are gradually poisoned, their constitutions gradually undermined, and themselves rendered more liable to consumption—that great scourge of crowded cities." The breathing of bad air is doubtless one of the commonest of necessities, and one of the most inexcusable of extravagances. Nothing tends more effectually to the deterioration of people's minds and bodies, or to the multiplying of the ills to which human nature is destined than foul air and deficient ventilation. That these are among the slowest but surest and commonest of poisons, and that they are poisons that systematically lower the stamina and destroy the life of large communities, is indeed one of those facts which no one will think of denying.

Nor is there anything more unaccountable than the pains which people take to exclude the pure air of heaven and to breathe the noxious gases which so seriously sour the dispositions and endanger the health of mankind. It is a universal complaint that in the matter of ventilation a large number of the dwellings and public buildings of towns, and cities especially, are put up with the least possible regard both to the laws of health and happiness. That the evil complained of applies to schools as well as to everything else is a fact that has been too well established. The author of a recent paper on the "Perils of the Schoolroom" complains that in some of the Public schools in the large cities of America children are daily confined in an atmosphere but little, if any, better than that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. He says that in one room in a new and favourite school there were 126 children, the windows all closed, the ventilating shaft closed, and the hot-air registers open. Each of the children had fifty cubic feet of space. In a room in another favourite school, there was found to be only forty cubic feet of air space to each child. In other school buildings there were thirty-two, thirty, twenty-nine, twenty-seven, and even twenty-four feet of space to each child. The existence of such a state of things as this elsewhere does not, of course, prove that it exists here; but facts like these illustrate an evil that is but too common here and everywhere else.

It is true that in the last report of the Council of Education we were told that children are not prevented from attending school from any want of necessary accommodation. Allowing eight square feet to each child, the report stated the existing school buildings in the district of Sydney provide accommodation for 18,000 pupils, in average daily attendance; whereas the number enrolled in the last quarter of 1876 was but 20,020. This shows clearly enough that, taking the district referred to as a whole, the schools are not overcrowded. In the Inspector's department of the Council's report of last year, however, it was stated that the schools in several parts of the Sydney district "are literally crammed with children, the accommodation is for the most part of a wretched character, and the work of education is carried on amidst serious drawbacks. Indeed, many of the other schools of the city are overcrowded; lavatories, weather sheds, hat rooms, and lobbies are utilised for teaching purposes. The atmosphere in these is close and stifling, and thus serious injury is being daily done to the health of hundreds of children." As this statement was published by the Council itself, it may be presumed that there is no reason for doubting that it is a correct statement of facts. The Inspectors under the Council have opportunities of knowing the real state of our schools that others cannot have; they tell us that there is very serious overcrowding, and we are bound to accept their testimony, which is not necessarily out of harmony with the statement in the report for the present year.

The truth is that while our metropolitan school accommodation, as a whole, is not seriously deficient, the accommodation in some localities is most inadequate to the necessities of the local population, and the result is that the schools which are often bad have much more than their usual share of pupils. For this the Council of Education is not necessarily to be blamed. The Council inherited a large number of schools which cannot be superseded in a year or a decade. The new schools which are being erected may be supposed to have plenty of room and plenty of air. But there are localities that must put up with old schools, and it is too evident that some of these are both overcrowded and badly ventilated, or not ventilated at all. We are aware that there is much difference of opinion as to what constitutes overcrowding. The usual rule of the Council, it seems, is to allow 100 feet of space for each child. There can be no grave objection to this, but in this climate 100 feet is quite little enough, and should if possible be made the minimum. The climate of England is a wholly different one from that of New South Wales, and if 80 feet is the allowance in the one case, 100 feet in the other is by no means a liberal supply. It is but fair to Dr. BOWKER, and to the authorities he quotes, to say that a large number of physiologists argue that the smallest allowance of air per individual should be 300 cubic feet, and that even in that case the air should be changed frequently. Even supposing that this is altogether too extravagant, and that 100 feet is enough, the statements furnished by our correspondent, and also by the Council's inspectors, are serious ones. We are told that there are schools under the Council in which the supply of air is much less than 100 feet, and that a serious injury is thus being inflicted upon the public. If these statements agree with the facts, the course that ought to be taken is plain enough. It may be unreasonable to expect the Council to at once provide all the accommodation and ventilation necessary in over-crowded localities; but it can limit the attendance of children at particular schools, or enlarge such schools, and so provide that 150 pupils shall not attend a school that has not proper space for a 100. The trouble and expense of providing against over-crowding may be great, but they cannot be so great as the trouble and expense of not doing this.

IT has already been maintained that the question whether the Civil Service should or should not be disfranchised is one of expediency rather than of right. The Legislature has the right to deprive the present public servants of their votes, and to make disfranchisement as much a condition of all future appointments as the rate of pay and the hours or kind of work. But it would be impolitic and unjust to found this disfranchisement upon anything less than a clear perception that the interests of the community as a whole required it, and would suffer or be endangered by taking any other course. Upon these principles the Imperial Legislature has acted; and the action of the Imperial Legislature may well serve for us as a constitutional guide whenever, and in so far as, local circumstances will admit of our following it. To some extent, the peculiar circumstances of the colonies have already been considered; but there are other points to be noticed.

In the colonies we have the widest of franchises, and vote by ballot; and these are conditions differing materially from those which prevailed in England in GEORGE III.'s days. A Ministry might issue an order to the whole Civil Service to support Ministerial candidates, but, unless the ballot be altogether a mockery, there would be no way of ensuring that it should be obeyed. The danger with us points rather in the other direction; and there is more probability of pressure being brought to bear upon Ministries than by them. But, on the other hand, in the colonies the Government undertakes so much outside the work of governing, that there is a risk of the army of voters in the employ of Government bearing as large a proportion to the general body of electors as the revenue officers in England did in GEORGE III.'s time. And the difficulty to be dealt with here is, that a few years hence, if everybody connected with the public service were to be disfranchised, one-third or more of the names might disappear from the electoral rolls. Besides that, there are other large classes who are, as much as the Civil servants, under the pressure of Government influence, or under temptation to govern their political action by considerations of personal interest. Everybody who is interested in having the land law either made or worked to his private advantage is as much an interested voter at elections as a Civil servant is. Are we then to disfranchise all the squatters and all the free selectors? The fact is that representative institutions are being worked in the colonies under conditions which render political considerations liable at every turn to be overborne by considerations of private interest; and if we endeavoured to cure the evil by a policy of disfranchisement, it would soon be found impossible to say where the process should end. The chief hopes of a cure—such as they are—lie in the increase of the population, the spread of education and political intelligence, the growth of public spirit, and ultimately the complete alienation of the public estate, the completion of the public railway system, and the transfer by lease of the railways from public to private hands.

The reason why in the colonies politics are honeycombed by the operations of private interest lies in the fact that the Legislature has so much to do with matters of private concern, and the Government is perpetually engaging in business transactions with private people. The result is that candidates at the polls and Ministers in Parliament are supported or opposed not because of anything in their political principles or their personal character, but because of their willingness or unwillingness, their ability or inability, to carry these transactions through in a satisfactory manner. There is more pressure brought to bear upon members and Ministers by the friends and relatives of Civil servants than by the Civil servants themselves; and if a man is to be disfranchised because he is in the service, why should he be allowed a vote when it is well-known that he will give it in order that he may get in, or put or keep somebody else in? If everybody actually in the Civil Service were disfranchised because his politics would be likely to be influenced by his position, everybody personally interested in the Civil Service should be; everybody who buys or rents land from the Government should be; and so should be everybody whose votes are governed by the desire to have a railway made "agin his own place," or to have the railway rates reduced in order that he may be able to carry on business at a profit. Here we are on the eve of a general election, and the Government bids for support by a wholesale reduction of railway charges. Should everybody who uses the railways be disfranchised for the purpose of defeating tactics of that sort? Sooner or later, on that principle, the whole population would have to be disfranchised, or, in other words, it would be necessary to confess that the colony was unfit for representative institutions. On the other hand, by checking the growth of the Civil Service, by bringing to a speedy end transactions between the Government and private people in connection with the public estate, or by making them precise, and free from conditions in the meantime, by completing out-of-hand the chief lines of railways, and leaving the settlement of rates to be adjusted upon business principles by lessees who would not be subject to political pressure, whole classes of electors would be set free from the influence of self-interest, and might reasonably be expected to vote according to their political convictions. Until that point is reached, we can only trust to the conflict of private interests for protection to the public cause, and keep a jealous watch upon everything in the nature of combination and log-rolling.

It may be asked, Why disfranchise persons in the military service and in the police? The answer is that military and police forces stand in a totally different position from other branches of the public service. They are under a special form of organization and discipline. They are the instruments employed by the Government for the maintenance of order by physical force. If they were allowed to take part in elections it might be feared that they would act under orders for the purpose of controlling them by their votes and otherwise. We do not say that such fears would have a very solid foundation; but possibilities should always be considered beforehand. As before suggested, the whole question is one not so much of right as of expediency. The electoral law is not a mere admission of individual rights, but a provision for the best interests of the whole public, and there is no inconsistency in saying that there would be a greater risk to freedom of election in giving votes to a disciplined military or police than in giving them to a comparatively unorganized Civil Service.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—We understand that Mr. Stuart, discouraged by his want of success, has determined to relinquish the task of forming a Government. It is understood that the office of Secretary for Lands was in the first instance offered to Sir John Robertson, who declined; and that Mr. Butler was unwilling to accept the position offered to him, namely, that of Attorney-General, without a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Farnell was requested to take office as Secretary for Lands, Mr. Wisdom as Minister of Justice, and Mr. Sutherland as Secretary for Public Works. The two gentlemen last named made their acceptance or non-acceptance turn upon Mr. Farnell's determination; and as that gentleman decided last evening not to join Mr. Stuart, other arrangements for the distribution of portfolios fell through.

SUPREME COURT.—Business this day.—Master's Office, at 10.30 a.m.: Dowe and another v. Underwood and others, receiver's third account. At 11.30 a.m.: M'Kenna v. Lowe and another, adjourned evidence of plaintiff, At 2 p.m.: Icely v. Samuel and another, adjourned plaintiff's evidence. Divorce Court.—Before his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave and a special jury of twelve, in the Jury Court, at 10 o'clock a.m.: Sims v. Sims (for trial).

THE WEATHER.—During the last few days, the changes of weather, both in Sydney and in various parts of the colony, have been very sudden, and there have been some very rapid transitions from sunshine to storm. The heavy thunderstorms which passed over Sydney and suburbs on the forenoon and afternoon of Sunday last left the city untouched so far as the fall of hail was concerned, while there was a heavy ice shower on the banks of the Parramatta River. But yesterday afternoon a heavy thunderstorm passed over the city and suburbs, accompanied by a shower of large hailstones, which lasted for nearly a quarter of an hour, and which was experienced at Petersham and other places. Rain followed, and continued to fall, with the accompaniments of occasional thunder and lightning, until a late hour last night. While the hailstorm of yesterday afternoon was at its height, horses were frightened in the streets, and the drivers had much to do to prevent casualties. Two runaways occurred in Oxford-street, one being attended with serious consequences. The present season of the year is one at which we may expect unsettled weather, but that which we are now experiencing is probably due to the circumstance that very heavy rain fell in South Australia during Sunday, and the unsettled weather appears to be now passing over New South Wales.

DRAINAGE ACROSS THE DOMAIN.—A correspondent asks why the drainage from the rear of the Mint and the Infirmary is allowed to run through the Domain in an open ditch, transforming a large portion of the land at the south-eastern corner of the cricket ground into a swamp. He asks,—"Surely if drain-pipes are necessary anywhere, they are eminently requisite here, where the part affected forms one of the lungs of the city, and is so largely used by ladies and children for purposes of recreation. With so few public pleasure grounds within the city, it is absolutely essential that those we have should be kept as free as possible from anything likely to prove injurious to health or unsightly even."

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—The midday prayer meeting, yesterday, in the Masonic Hall, was numerously attended, and the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Somerville, the Rev. Dr. Steel, and others. Owing to the inclement weather, the congregation at the evening service in the Exhibition Building was not so large as usual, only about 1500 persons being present. The Rev. J. A. Dowie read a passage of Scripture; the Rev. A. Gardiner offered prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Somerville then preached a powerful discourse. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. C. Olden. Many persons remained to an after service.

HANCOCK'S WILL CASE.—The hearing of this case was resumed at the Central Police Court yesterday before Messrs. Jolly and Reading. The witness, James was further cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Roberts. The case was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—We understand that the Hon. the Attorney-General has declined to file a bill against Silas Tomlin, who was committed to take his trial a few days since on a charge of larceny at the Central Police Court.

CITY RATES.—We have been requested to remind the ratepayers of the municipal district of Sydney that the time fixed by law for the payment of rates terminates on the 30th instant; and that, after that date, distress warrants will be issued where the payments have not been made.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE.—We believe that Mr. G. C. Davis has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, for one of the circuits which commence in October.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—A lecture on the subject of Australian exploration will be delivered by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, F.G.S., F.L.S., this evening, at the Newtown Town Hall. The proceeds of the lecture are to go towards paying for the recent improvements in St. Joseph's Church.

N. S. WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of this association will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Tattersall's Hotel, for the transaction of general business, and also to consider a telegram from Melbourne in reference to an intercolonial match. A meeting of secretaries of clubs having practice wickets in the Domain ground is also called for Thursday afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, when drawing for wickets will take place after the payment of the usual fee to the managing trustee. On Friday afternoon, at the same hour, the secretaries of the clubs represented in the association are requested to meet at Tattersall's, to arrange matches for the coming season.

RABBIT COURSING.—Mr. Giblin, of the Café France, afforded some of the greyhound owners an hour's sport in the Domain, yesterday. The rabbits which he provided were unexceptionably good, and several excellent runs took place, to the amusement of a number of spectators who assembled very quickly when they perceived what was going on. An amateur slipper performed his duties admirably. This sport has been introduced with great success in the Newcastle district, and with such a running ground as Moore Park, there is no reason why it should be less enjoyable to metropolitan residents.

RUNAWAYS IN OXFORD-STREET, AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—During the heavy hailstorm which fell about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and which was especially violent in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street, horses were frightened by the fall of the heavy hailstones on verandah roofs, and there were at least two runaways in consequence. Edwin Stewart, aged about 21, driver of one of Mr. Tooth's drays, was delivering some beer at Griffin's Phœnix Hotel, corner of Palmer-street and Oxford-street, when the horse started at the noise of the falling hail and made off. Stewart in trying to stop the horse, was kicked about the head and shoulders, and very badly injured. He was picked up and taken to the Infirmary by constable Michael Ryan, and at once admitted into the institution. A boy, about twelve years of age, named Toomah, residing in Dixon-street was driving a dray when the horse bolted at the corner of Oxford and Crown streets, and brought the dray into collision with a milk cart, the property of Mr. Mackenzie, of Waverley. The cart was damaged by the force of the shock; but this runaway, fortunately, had no more serious result.

VOLUNTEER DINNER.—On Friday evening last, Captain Gough, in command of the Paddington and Surry Hills Company of Rifles, took advantage of a favourable moonlight to march his company out to Randwick. On arriving at the racecourse gate the order to halt was given, and the company became detached, for the purpose of warfare, the first half or attacking party going on under Lieutenant Chilcott and Ensign Moore. A left turn from the road gave entrance to scrub, in which the enemy thought themselves securely entrenched, and commenced a hot fire upon the gallant defenders (in charge of Captain Gough), who, no doubt from having better knowledge of the country, were able to discover and avail of a pass, and by quick movements surprise the foe, who had to retreat—in order, however. Afterwards host Roberts, of Grice's Hotel, Randwick, provided an excellent dinner for the contending forces at the expense of the officers. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, Captain Gough (chairman) gave the toast of "The Queen and Royal Family," "Colonel Richardson and the Volunteer Force" followed, and met with a warm reception. The toast of the evening was "Captain Gough and Officers of the Company," proposed by private A. W. S. Gregg, who highly eulogized the captain, who from the ranks had raised himself to his present position, and his interest in the men was readily and at all times evinced. His first and second lieutenants harmoniously worked with him, and shared the respect of the rank and file. Captain Gough and the other officers responded. Major Phillips (late the company's captain) health was proposed by private Thomas M'Coy, and received a cordial recognition. Other toasts followed, after which a departure towards home was made.

MINISTERIAL SCREW SWEEPSTAKES.—The *Echo* of yesterday has the following note of the day:—The political problem which is now engaging attention is how to work the Constitution without frequent and embarrassing Ministerial changes. If there were no salaries attached to the office, party conflicts might be less severe; and if there were no patronage, portfolios would not be so generally coveted. It has been suggested that the matter of patronage could be satisfactorily settled by an Act to regulate the Civil Service, and that an absolute adherence to the system of tendering might restrict to a narrower circle the opportunities possessed by Ministers to reward their friends. Some consider that it would be advantageous to abolish the payment of Ministers altogether; but the very latest idea is to utilize the Ministerial salaries in the direction of payment of members. It is suggested that the Ministerial "screws" shall be divided every month between the office-holders and their supporters. The members of the Opposition would, of course, be left out in the cold; those who carried on the government would share and share alike, and those who obstructed them would get nothing. Some people who ought to know are inclined to think that this plan would secure an effective working majority for any Government bold enough to adopt it. If the money were divided into about twenty portions, and converted into a Parliamentary Screw Sweepstakes, to be participated in by all who sit on the Government benches, it is believed that the Opposition would rapidly dwindle away, and that there would rarely be any difficulty in making provision to meet the requirements of the public service. The originator of this brilliant idea is confident that on all occasions when the tickets were being shaken up in the hat by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or other official appointed to perform that interesting duty, members would cluster around like flies about a treacle cask! But, however effective such an arrangement might be, it would certainly not add to the dignity of the Assembly, and it is to be hoped that in process of time there will be discovered some better mode of securing a majority of representatives to carry on the business of the country.

THE EFFECT OF THE TAX ON STOCK IN VICTORIA.—The Colac correspondent of the *Camperdown Chronicle* states that the Western Meat Preserving Company will cease working on Saturday, the 15th instant, for this season, which will throw a good many hands out of employment. Thanks to Mr. Berry, we shall not see the much coveted shilling and the one pound note, paid from the office of the company till next March, when the rabbit season commences. Only for the tax on stock, the factory would be working on sheep, but the working classes put Mr. Berry in power, and I suppose they will put up with whatever their idol thinks best. Let them think what they will, all I know is that £400 a month spent in Colac is not so bad. The close of this factory throws tinsmiths, engineers, butchers, preservers, carpenters, labourers, carriers, woodcutters, trappers for catching rabbits, carters to bring them from the Stony Rises, all out of employment for at least six months, whereas, if this tax on stock had never been thought of, men would not have been idle more than six weeks.

STRIKE OF SHEARERS.—The *Riverine Grazier* reports that on the 21st instant a number of shearers were fined £5 each for a breach of their agreement with Mr. Ewan Macpherson, Benduck station. Fourteen altogether refused to work at the rate for which they had agreed, but all the summonses had not been served, and some had refused to attend. Those who did attend said they heard that £1 per hundred was being paid at Mr. M'Evoy's, and that was the reason they struck. They were ordered to pay a fine of £5 each, and to return to their work at once under a penalty of £10 each. For those who have refused to obey the summons, warrants were ordered to issue for their arrest and they may have to wait some days in gaol, when arrested, before their cases can be dealt with. The above should be a caution to shearers as to the folly of attempting to set aside a written agreement. As to those who have disobeyed the order of the Court in not answering the summonses, they will probably have cause to regret their foolishness.

BIBLES FOR RAILWAY STATION.—The children of St. John's Sunday-school, Parramatta, have, at the request of their pastor, purchased two handsome, well-bound Bibles, to be placed in the waiting-room of the Parramatta station. They are stamped, and have on the flyleaf a text printed, "Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law."

A NEW DISEASE IN SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND.—The *Brisbane Courier* learns from Mr. Haly that there has been considerable mortality among sheep in the neighbourhood of Taroom from a disease the symptoms of which are quite new to him. Attached to the stomach and bowels are numerous kernels, which are surrounded by a sac charged with a clear fluid. Inside each of these kernels is a maggot or worm, which evidently subsists on the blood of the sheep, as there have been several cases of blood poisoning amongst those engaged in skinning the carcases. Mr. Haly has brought the subject under the notice of the Board appointed to inquire into diseases in animals. It is the intention of one owner to destroy the whole of a flock in which this disease has appeared.

A PERSEVERING DIGGER.—Dick Nixson, well known as "Old Dick," has (says the *Northern Argus*) with a pertinacity unusual with diggers, stuck to Rosewood through good and evil report. He is fully under the impression that the Golden Bar reef, of which he was one of the original holders, will yet turn up trumps. When the old party broke up Nixson refused to budge, and has been at work since with his pick and spade, determined if possible to solve the problem. A few days ago the old boy struck the reef again at a depth of 60 feet, and the indications are such that there is every probability of the vein coming out once more in its original character, and of old Dick putting a few score of pounds into his pouch. The Golden Bar was the richest reef, so far as quality is concerned, ever discovered in this, or we believe, in any other colony, and very large quantities of gold were taken from it some years ago. This reef now shows a thickness of six inches, with every appearance of increasing.

THE PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINE.—Most of the residents in Clermont and Copperfield are (says the *Queensland Times*) puzzling their brains to find out what is going to be done with the Peak Downs copper mine, and we have been asked several times during the week as to the result of the tenders which were to be opened on the 12th instant. Nothing authentic, however, has yet reached us as to the ultimate disposal of the property. At the works things are still going on in the same old style, but little difference having taken place during the past twelve months either as regards the number of hands employed or the quantity of copper turned out. To show, however, that the mine is not yet quite exhausted, we may mention that upwards of 70 tons of refined copper have been dispatched during the week to Broadsound and Mackay, and the quantity still awaiting transit is between 60 and 70 tons. The latter facts speak well for the quantity and quality of the ores now being operated on. The reserve stock of refined copper was nearly cleared out some three months ago, so that the return since then has been fully up to anything obtained for some considerable time previous.

LYNCH LAW AT PORT SALISBURY.—Cooktown papers contain complaints of the absence of police protection at the new settlement at Port Salisbury. The residents are taking rather summary measures for punishment. The following is from the *Cooktown Courier*:—It appears a storekeeper one night lately lost a bag of sugar, some bottles of beer, eggs, and other goods, and he was determined to make a thorough search, this not being the first time he had been a victim. He employed a retired detective, and, from information received, made tracks to a tent occupied by a man named Scotty, where his and other stolen goods belonging to different persons were found. The storekeeper identified the sugar and other things above alluded to as his. Then came Judge Lynch's justice. The man, surrounded by about 150 persons, was dragged, beaten with thick heavy sticks, kicked, thrown down, and dragged again to a tree, and tied to it with a thick rope. A bottle of beer was fastened over his head, bearing the inscription, "Scotty, the thief." In this position he was kept for about three hours, and then let off with a caution. I hear this man has recently been suspected and watched, hence the discovery. If we cannot get the police protection so urgently needed and prayed for in our petitions, there is no other course left us but to seek Judge Lynch's protection.

MONEY VERSUS ART.—The *Bendigo Advertiser* remarks:—It is worthy of note that out of the recent winners of prizes in the Sandhurst Art-union only one accepted the painting he had won; in every other instance the money value of the prize was accepted, less 15 per cent. commission. One of the arguments generally put forward in favour of the holding of art-unions is that support and encouragement is thereby given to the fine art of painting; but what is the force of this argument in the face of the facts stated above? And further, to show how little the public taste leans to fostering and cultivating the fine arts, even many of the winners of £1 prizes have intimated their preference to accepting the money equivalent instead of the picture. The art-union committee had, however, before determined only to pay money on prizes of £5 upwards. If the holding of these art-unions is sanctioned in the colony, would it not be better to at once plainly set the scheme forth as one affording an opportunity to indulge in a little speculation whereby a small fortune may be won? It would certainly save a great deal of expense, and therefore allow more money to be divided among the speculators.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE FOR SCALDS OR BURNS.—A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT.—It is not often (says the *Scientific American*) that an inventor has such an implicit faith in his invention, or the nerve to demonstrate the fact, as Dr. Waters, of Salem, recently showed before the Massachusetts Dental Society. He stated that bicarbonate of soda, such as used for cooking purposes, or any other alkali in neutral form, would afford instantaneous cessation of pain from the severest burns and scalds, and would cure such injuries in a few hours. Deliberately dipping a sponge into boiling water, the doctor squeezed it over his right wrist, producing a severe scald around his arm and some 2 inches in width. Then, despite the suffering occasioned, he applied the scalding water to his wrist for half a minute. Bicarbonate of soda was at once dusted over the surface, a wet cloth applied, and the pain the experimenter stated was almost instantly deadened. Although the flesh on the wrist was literally cooked down to the sweat-glands, and the wound was of a nature to be open and painful for a considerable time, on the day following the single application of the soda, the injured portion was practically healed, only a slight discolouration of the flesh being perceptible. The severer wound in a few days, with no other treatment than a wet cloth kept over it, showed every sign of rapid healing.

ATTEMPT TO MANUFACTURE CONDENSED FORAGE.—According to the *Invalide Russe*, the Russian Government has recently caused a series of experiments to be carried on in order to determine the value and utility of certain condensed preparations of forage. To an army like the Russian, in which cavalry forms a chief element of strength, the question is naturally one of very great importance. During the trials alluded to, four kinds of preserved food were tested by the cavalry of the Guard and of the corps stationed in the military districts of Odessa and the Caucasus. The first preparation consisted of oatmeal, peas, rye, and linseed compressed into cakes, weighing each 4 lbs., and said to contain as much nutriment as would be afforded by twelve pounds of oats, and this in one-fifth of the bulk of the latter. The second form of condensed food was similar to the first, with the exception that the rye was omitted. The third also was like the first, but wheat was substituted for rye; and in the fourth this latter substance was replaced by rye bread. When required for use the cakes had simply to be crumbled by hand. The trials lasted for thirty days, and the results are said to have been exceedingly satisfactory. Horses were selected from various regiments and batteries, as nearly as possible alike in every respect. Half of the chosen horses were then fed for the thirty days on the ordinary ration, while to each of the others 4 lbs. of the condensed forage and 10 lbs. of hay were given daily for the first twenty-five days. The quantity of hay was then reduced by 2 lbs. each day; the amount of preserved food being increased by ½ lb. daily, until, on the thirtieth day, each horse received 6 lbs. of the condensed forage, but no hay. The horses thus treated are reported to have compared in every respect favorably throughout and at the end of the experiment with those which had been fed in the ordinary manner; but those which had received the second form of food were reported to be in a trifle better condition than the others. It is further said that the preparations are very palatable, and might even, on an emergency, be eaten by men.

INFIRMARY ITEMS.—The following cases have been treated at the Sydney Infirmary:—William Hudson, about 15 years of age, for very severe injuries to the left hand, through having it caught in some machinery at Mr. Hardman's biscuit factory; Bertha Ferry, about 16 months old, who is now lying in the institution seriously ill from having swallowed a pin; William Howell; Nellie Baker, 22, for injury to the face; James Powell, 12, injury to the arm; Annie Johnson, 6, for cut on the face; Henry Saunders, for cut on the right hand, apparently done by some sharp instrument.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of this club will be held on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Angel Hotel, Pitt-street.

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## OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

SEPTEMBER 22.

An attempt, which the public will scarcely be persuaded was very sincere, was made on Thursday night in the Legislative Assembly, to pledge Parliament to Sunday trains. Mr. Walsh, the mover of the substantive resolutions which aimed at this innovation, was probably earnest enough, and the same may be said of the leader of the Opposition, the Premier, and others. But during the portion of the debate which it was my privilege to hear, the speakers were, to the best of their ability, making a joke of the whole business; and one hon. member—as it struck us who were lookers-on—handled religious matters with a freehanded profanity that would be calculated to do as much harm to religion as the trains for which the member for Warrego asked. However, the division, which was taken after some hours' discussion, and which was prolonged by talking against time on the part of the chief opponent of the motion, was so close that Mr. Welsh at once gave notice that he would bring on the question again before the close of the session. True, it was a thin House, there being only 31 members present, of whom 15 voted with the ayes and 16 with the noes, the latter including the Ministers, who stoutly opposed the project. The well-worn arguments were advanced, with the notable circumstance that there was a stronger element of downright sermonising running through the debate than is usual in senatorial chambers. The proposition was to run two trains on Sundays between Brisbane and Ipswich only, but it was broadly hinted by several members that if this proposition were sanctioned it would be considered an instalment only, and that the privilege must be extended to the whole railway system. We shall probably have a public indignation meeting to protest against the heinous crime involved in the proposal, and Brisbane, when it rouses itself on a Sabbatarian question, can verily give forth no uncertain sound. The outer world I fancy has been surprised at the support accorded to the project in the Assembly.

But that the reference were intensely stale I might here pause, and introduce our old friend, the needy knife-grinder, who had no story to tell, for in truth news of a good solid character is scarce with us just now. At best this letter will be nothing more than a dish of scraps. The Legislative Council do not help one in any substantial manner, for the best of all reasons—at present they are adjourning from week to week, waiting with profound patience until the Lower House has something to forward to their lordships. One of the bills that originated from the Council has unexpectedly suffered total shipwreck. It was the Native Birds' Protection Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Box, and which was to come into operation on the 1st of October. A few amendments were made in the Assembly, and the other House accepted them and forwarded the measure in the usual manner to the Governor, who, without ado, graciously assented to it. Here, one would say, the little craft was safe in port, and anchored alongside the wharf of accomplished legislation. Not so. A day or two since the hon. the Speaker announced a surprising discovery. He found out and reported that since the amended bill left the Commons a clause had mysteriously disappeared—dropped out bodily. In such a grave extremity the Government took time to consider, and yesterday the Premier stated that, although the bill was a private business, he would undertake to see that another measure should be introduced by the Government.

As for the Assembly, though another Friday morning sitting was held, but little progress has been made. Each Government day has been devoted to the Estimates. Mr. George Thorn on Tuesday brought on his vote for the Works Department, but he was suffering bodily pain at the time, and the next day was placed *hors de combat* by rheumatic gout. The Premier stepped gallantly into the breach; but as many members had specially reserved themselves for overhauling this branch of the Estimates, a strong effort was made to postpone them, and failing that, to lop, prune, and destroy them. The dumbest member will unloose his tongue when roads and bridges are under discussion, and he would be indeed a phenomenon of a Minister who, in dispensing public works, could please every member and every district. The railway votes have been postponed *en masse* pending the production of the report of a special committee which has been inquiring into certain unpleasantnesses connected with the management of the Southern and Western Railway. There has been a rumour since Thursday that the Minister for Works has had enough of office for the present, and means to resign, but it is, so far as I can find out, nothing more than a rumour. There is no saying after all how long the session may last. The municipal question, to which he called attention last week, has been passed in the House, and the Premier, referring to the bill which stands upon the paper, though very low down, suggested that, after the Estimates were disposed of, a *fortnight* might very profitably be spent in discussing it. This would indicate that Ministers at any rate have no idea at present of closing the session. Certain it is that if the drags are not taken from the wheels the coach will be a long while before it arrives at the end of the journey.

It would have been strange indeed if the efforts of her neighbour to procure immigrants from the United States had not set Queensland a-thinking. In the matter of population, we can emulate the horse-leech in our cry of "give, give," and the present disastrous condition of labour in America has long been regarded as an extremity which might be converted into our opportunity. The first public notice of the matter was at a recent sitting of the Legislative Assembly, where Mr. Bailey, the newly re-elected member for Wide Bay, moved the adjournment of the House in order to read a telegram published in the *Times*, from its Philadelphia correspondent, announcing the emigration from the State of fifty carpenters to the old country. The Premier said the matter had not escaped his attention, and that he had, in fact, been in communication with some persons of authority. In other words, I have since been informed the unemployed artisans and skilled labourers who do not find the great Republic all they would wish are to be invited to lend us a helping hand with the railway and other public works which the present Ministry are prepared, in accordance with their promise to undertake.

The appearance here for a short time of Miss Ada Ward has revived once more the question of a theatre for Brisbane. Whether any number of gentlemen will now be found to pluck up courage and to combine for the erection of a temple of the drama of which a metropolis need not be ashamed is still problematical. People in their letters to the papers, and speeches here and there, are fond of saying that theirs is a young colony, and in some affairs there can be no doubt we are very young indeed. Our streets are bad, and our public buildings not remarkable for their imposing appearance. But that Brisbane should have existed so long without a theatre is a disgrace to us. If the worthy inhabitants on principle objected to foster the drama or encourage stage plays, well and good; they would be eccentric, but would only exercise their inalienable right of pleasing themselves. But this is not the case, and so it comes to pass that an oblong apartment, suitable only for a third-rate music hall, is dubbed by the name of "theatre." Our really "best" people never patronise the place, the ordinary sight-seers only visit it on extraordinary occasions. During the present week a correspondence has appeared in the Press discussing this question, and there is some talk of a joint-stock company to take it actively in hand. But this is one of those things that with us come and go in talk only, and we shall, I doubt not, be left as we are to grumble and ask each other if our disreputable theatre, and consequent impossibility of witnessing high-class plays, make us any better as a community than we should be if we had a theatre worthy of the name. Miss Ada Ward has been very successful. She has played in a variety of characters. Her Shakesperian representations have been liked least of all; it is with the "Lady of Lyons" that she has most delighted the audience which crowded nightly into the apartment miscalled a theatre. Miss Ward is a scholarly and finished actress; but, were she a thousand times more talented than she is, her talent would be hidden under a bushel in the present Brisbane theatre, and with the sort of stock company by whom she has been supported.

Amongst the select committees which have sat during the present session was one on Government advertising. The patronage of the Ministry to the various newspapers did not give general satisfaction, and it would have been strange indeed if it had. Gentlemen connected with the Fourth Estate are very human after all. The fact was the select committee was a secret blow at the Minister for Works, from whose Department the majority of the advertisements issued. In their report the committee say that a most objectionable system of soliciting for advertisements has led to an extravagant and indiscriminate system of advertising, that there has been great want of economy in regard to the frequency with which advertisements have appeared, more especially in the country districts, and that the money spent in advertising was last year excessive. The committee conclude with recommendations to secure the future regularity and economy of Government advertising.

## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

SEPTEMBER 22.

The peculiarities of the political crisis in Sydney is, of course, attracting the interested attention of our politicians and the course adopted on this, as on a previous occasion by Sir Hercules Robinson, is pretty freely canvassed. That fatal condition which his Excellency seems still determined to attach to the acceptance of advice from his Ministers in favour of a dissolution may lead to a very awkward condition of things, for we see how very probable it is in the present state of parties that no one set of men available may be able to obtain Supplies, and that the functions both of Ministers and Governor may practically be handed over to the majority in the Assembly for the time being. The Opposition appear to be almost invited to interpose between the Governor and his advisers, and, by possessing themselves of the prerogative of the former, exercise a veto on the proposal for a dissolution until it shall suit their convenience to go to their constituents. In the meantime, the question is, how is the Queen's Government to be carried on? And the solution of this we are watching with considerable interest.

Mr. Berry's *coup* was consummated on Tuesday evening, but without any theatrical effect. The course having been fully decided on at the caucus on the previous Thursday, the only thing possible for the Opposition was to place the one slight obstacle in the way, which consisted in compelling Mr. Berry and his majority to come to the House again for a few minutes on Tuesday. The Assembly will therefore not meet again until next Thursday, the day after that fixed for the second reading of the Land Tax Bill in the Council. There are no indications of the country being much moved by the great stroke of statesmanship which consists in relieving members of the Assembly for a fortnight from the work which an appreciative public pays them to perform, and the mode of procedure adopted has not earned the unqualified gratitude of members themselves—that is, the country members, of whom the Ministerial majority is mostly composed—for it is not a very agreeable thing to have been brought down from their distant homes for a ten minutes' sitting this week, and then to go through the same trouble next week for a single evening, the business of which may perhaps be almost as brief. The ground upon which this proceeding is sought to be justified to the party is, that the present Ministry have been entrusted with a twofold mission, namely, the extinction of M'Cullochism, and the taxing of the large landholders. The first they say they have accomplished, but any obstruction placed in the way of the second must be met with a stern front at the very outset, and, as the Council, by delaying the bill, appeared, as the Ministry choose to think, to lay it aside for that time they must be made to understand that "the country" will not be trifled with. This kind of reasoning has apparently satisfied the very obedient majority in the Assembly, and will probably be generally accepted outside. As a party move it is doubtless a clever one. If the Assembly had been sitting this week they must have dealt with the Council's amendments on the Railway Bill, and these would not have served the Government in picking a quarrel with the Upper House. By the adjournment they expect to have the much safer excuse for an attack on the Council in their rejection of the Land Tax Bill, and the position of Ministers will not have been weakened by having in the meantime had to yield to the superior wisdom of the Council in the matter of railway construction. They in effect choose their own *casus belli*. If the Council allow the bill to pass, it will be very much against the feelings of a large majority of the members; but a desire to avert a collision, with all its miserable consequences, may be sufficient inducement for a majority to agree to it. This is the course which the friends of the House outside counsel them to take, notwithstanding the injustice which will be inflicted on a considerable number of persons by the inequitable incidence of the proposed tax.

It is virtually conceded by the organ of the Ministry that it may be politic for the Assembly to compromise with the Council over the Railway Bill by simply disagreeing with the substituted lines, and passing all those on which the two Houses are agreed, at the same time protesting against the action of the Council in "virtually ordering the construction of two new lines of railway" as utterly unconstitutional. Whatever the Council virtually did, they can scarcely be said to have ordered new lines, and therefore to have taken upon themselves the initiation of a measure appropriating a part of the revenue of the colony, for they merely alter partially the course of two lines and thereby vary the mode of appropriating revenue which the other House had prepared to expend—and not even the whole amount so to be expended, as the substituted lines would be the means of effecting a considerable saving. If, however, the Council should determine after due deliberation to pass the Land Tax Bill, after recording their objections to it and their protest against the unconstitutional means which had been adopted for the purpose of depriving them of any power to amend it, the two bills may become law, each with the protest of the one House against the alleged "unconstitutional" action of the other, and so the threatened collision may be averted. In that case the tussle between the two Houses will be reserved for the Payment of Members question, and we still have dark hints and indirect warnings on the part of Ministers that the Constitution requires *interpreting*—not amending, and that in this session a great blow must be struck, and the voice of a united people felt with a crushing weight, &c.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's answer to the letter of Mr. John Bright, in which the latter protests against the views which Sir Charles had endeavoured to father upon him with regard to the tolerance of protection, can scarcely be said to have cleared the ingenious knight from the imputation of having misrepresented the free-trade champion, although no one supposes that the misrepresentation was wilful. Mr. Bright does not recollect the conversation, but Sir Charles has more than his memory to trust to, for he kept a diary. The diary, however, does not quite agree with the pretty speech at Mr. Young's dinner, which raised the present controversy. What, according to the evidence of the diary, Mr. Bright did say was that he thought an agreement with the protectionists might be made which would limit the experiment to a certain number of articles, and for a specific period—say ten years—when it should be quite understood that the "protection" should be withdrawn. This is exactly what some of the candidates and public journals at the time of Sir Gavan Duffy's accession to office advocated; but, instead of Sir Gavan's Treasurer coming down with a scheme of this description, he proposed, with the sanction of his Chief, the extension of the protective system to its present extravagant dimensions, and the increase of many of the duties from 10 to 20 per cent. without the slightest attempt at a stipulation for limiting their duration. Mr. John Stuart Mill's letter, which Sir Gavan Duffy also quotes, shows that his advice was equally at variance with the course which the latter adopted. Mr. Mill thought that a free-trade politician should not abandon his public position because the majority of the constituencies were determined to have protection; but in joining any of the protectionists in a mixed Government he was of opinion that the free-trader should stipulate for free trade being an open question.

Instead of this Sir Charles took into his Ministry the most ultra-protectionists of the day, and surrendered to them the reins absolutely. The letter by which Sir Gavan Duffy seeks to clear himself of the imputation of misquoting, is, like all his literary productions, very pretty reading: but it is surprising that he does not himself see how utterly inconsistent was his course of action when Premier, with the advice by which he now seeks to justify it.

Duplicate cable communication with Europe is one of those unfortunate subjects which seems doomed to undergo an endless amount of discussion before any practical result can be arrived at. Conferences and correspondencies have been hitherto in vain, and now we have the astute Sir Julius Vogel taking counsel with our versatile but pliant Agent-General, and devising a scheme for the expenditure of nearly two millions sterling, and thereby constituting the Australian colonies a great telegraph proprietary. These gentlemen are obliged to confess that the question does not come before them as Agents-General excepting as they may feel themselves called upon to represent to their respective Governments the impression which they from time to time receive from information coming to their hands. Their proposal to buy up the Eastern Extension Company's lines at a fraction within a million has rather staggered people here, and it is pretty certain that the party now in power will not prove "liberal" enough to offer the company a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. upon their shares, which stand in the market at twenty-five per cent. discount. Nobody wishes to be unjust to the company, and the suggestions made some months ago that they should have a preference if they were prepared to give us a more complete service on reasonable terms, has been generally endorsed; but neither the recommendations of the two Agents-General, nor the reasoning by which they seek to justify them, find favour with the Victorian public. The *Argus*, in writing upon the subject yesterday, expresses itself adversely to any project for managing these telegraph lines by means of Government machinery, when the work can be done better by private enterprise, and it recognises the great difficulty of establishing any sort of federal management representing the various Australian colonies. With regard to the route for a second cable, the *Argus* adheres to the opinion it expressed in the early part of the year that it would be better to continue the Queensland line overland from Normanton to Port Darwin, and to lay a second cable thence to Singapore, touching at Banjoewangie. Unless, however, colonial Ministers cease to be perpetually changing, the prospect of any agreement among them upon this long-debated question seems still to be very remote.

A project which is just now commanding a good deal of public interest and sympathy amongst us is that of a Juvenile Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Ballarat, in February next. These exhibitions have been the rage for some years, and it occurred to some of the Ballarat mechanics that there was no reason why the young people should not have one all to themselves. It is to be under most distinguished patronage (as the playbills would say), including that of the Governor, the Ministry, and many others of our leading public men. All competitors must be under twenty-one years of age, but of either sex. The widest field is to be allowed for the selection of objects including machinery of every description, models of mines, buildings, vehicles, &c.; decorations, furniture, and inlaid work, leather articles, clothing, ladies' dresses, and fancy work, artificial flowers, feathers, &c.; confectionery, preserves, &c.; all kinds of instruments, models of boats, and steam vessels; every variety of the fine arts, clocks, watches, and jewellery, castings in any of the metals, glass, and pottery, toys, devices in shells, ferns, birds, insects, &c., turning and carving, textile fabrics, mineralogical collections, pot plants, and seeds *cum multis aliis*. Some of the larger workshops will exhibit articles, models, railways, &c., the joint work of the apprentices of the establishment. There will be medals awarded on recommendation of competent judges as in other exhibitions, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to give special prizes for any particular class of exhibit for the young people to compete for, a list of which will be duly published. The idea commends itself immensely to the public taste, and it is likely to prove a very successful affair.

That very delicate and debatable question—the medical supervision of the class of women who infest the streets of our cities and towns after nightfall—has come up again with us, and has taken a very tangible shape, and one that challenges discussion: no less than that of a bill introduced into the Assembly (by private members) for bringing these unfortunates under periodical examination and, where necessary, medical treatment. It is proposed to make the Act operative only in towns which are proclaimed for the purpose. The machinery provided appears to be sufficient if Parliament will entertain the subject. The system proposed to be introduced is that which has long been in existence in French and other continental cities. The bill is entitled "A Bill for the prevention of Contagious Diseases."

I mentioned in a previous letter the agitation which has been commenced by one member of the Assembly in particular on behalf of the life-sentenced prisoners in our principal penal establishment. The same kind of sympathy for criminals is finding expression in another form, and suggests the question whether the sentiment is altogether a healthy one or not. However that may be, the same member, in conjunction with a fellow legislator, has introduced a bill for securing the right of appeal in criminal cases. It provides that—"Whenever any defendant shall have been found guilty of any indictable offence at the Central Criminal Court, or at any Court of Assize, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court upon motion to be made by appeal, for or on behalf of such defendant, upon affidavit or otherwise, to order that the verdict of guilty so found and all proceedings thereupon had shall be set aside, and that a new trial shall be had, or that a verdict of not guilty shall be entered in lieu thereof and of judgment thereupon, or that the judgment shall be arrested." The motion for the rule nisi must, however, be made within eight days after the conviction. Provisions are made with regard to keeping alive recognisances, but execution of the sentences is to be suspended from the time the rule is granted. The grounds upon which new trial may be ordered are that the verdict has been contrary to evidence, or to the direction of the Judge, or for the improper reception or rejection of evidence, or for the discovery of new evidence after the trial, or any other cause where it shall appear to the Court that a new trial will further the ends of justice. It will be readily seen that if this bill becomes law the cost of criminal prosecutions must be enormously increased. We all know how eager men are to obtain a respite from trial until the crime of which they have been guilty has become stale, and has lost its impression upon the public mind, so that the chances of a conviction become the more remote the longer the delay. In all cases, therefore, where money is forthcoming for the purpose, we may be sure that the Supreme Court will be moved for new trials and the applications for rules nisi will be almost as common as in civil cases, and this commonness is such as to have become almost a scandal.

## THE GILBERT GROUP ISLANDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It will interest many of your readers to know, that the four natives of Maiana, now in the Immigrants' Home, are from a group of islands in the South Pacific, called the Gilbert Group. These islands are occupied by missionaries and teachers belonging to the Hawaiian Board of Foreign Missions and the London Missionary Society. The Hawaiian Board occupy the islands to the north of the line, and the London Missionary Society all the islands to the south of the line. There are fourteen islands on which missionaries and native teachers are stationed. Maiana, or Hall's Island, has a population estimated at 3000. A teacher, W. N. Lono, and wife are labouring amongst the people. The Rev. H. Bingham has translated and printed several parts of the Scriptures in the Gilbert Island dialect, which are used by the people throughout the group. Eight islands, viz., Tapiteua, Nonouti, Maiana, Apaiang, Tarawa, Marakei, Butaritari, and Apemama are under the superintendence of the Hawaian Board, and six islands viz., Peru, Onoatoa, Tamana, Nanumea, Nanumanga, and Nui, are under the care of native pastors from the London Missionary Society's Mission, Samoa. The Rev. Dr. Turner visited these last-named islands in 1876, and has given an interesting account in his journal of the progress the people are making in all that tends to civilize and Christianize the islanders. The John Williams, missionary barque, is now making her regular annual voyage to the islands in the Gilbert Islands and adjacent groups.

If it is not found possible to send these four native women back to their homes in one of the ships-of-war, there are two other courses open—to send them to the Sandwich Islands, Honolulu, and give them in charge of the American missionaries there, to give them a passage in their missionary schooner, or to seek a passage for them in the John Williams next year. It would be a worthy act for those in authority, if they could be at once sent to their homes in one of her Majesty's ships. It would show that whilst many vessels have been engaged in carrying away the Islanders from their homes for doubtful purposes, the British Government has no sympathy with such proceedings, but when a case like the present one arises, prompt steps are taken to convey the castaways back to their friends. It would have a most beneficial influence throughout the whole group. The report of such an act would spread from island to island, and the praises of Great Britain would be sung for many a year.

I am yours truly,

J. P. SUNDERLAND,

Agent of London Missionary Society.

LARGE TELESCOPES.—An American journal states that Clark and Son, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, are making a telescope fifteen feet long with an object glass of eleven inches in diameter, for the Government Observatory at Lisbon, to cost 6000 dollars, and to be used for photographing the sun. Princeton College is having a 4000-dollar one made with a nine-inch glass for astronomical excursions, and talks of getting a much larger one. The Clarks are also to make a gigantic one for Yale College, but it will take several years' work and cost some 50,000 dollars; the flint for the object glass, which has already been bought in France, cost 6000 dollars.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Mr. Thomas Hunt, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes: "In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents at Sydney, Elliott, Brothers.—ADV.

It is the fate of great Proprietary Medicines to be imitated. Shockingly adulterated and pernicious compounds are continually cropping up, some of them importations, some counterfeits and imitations of home production, of the justly esteemed and long-known medicated beverage, Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. Insist on having the genuine, which bears its own name on the bottle, and its proprietor's on the label.—ADV.

## LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

[VIA ADELAIDE.]

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ADELAIDE, TUESDAY.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chimborazo reached the Semaphore this afternoon, bringing English news to August 13.

The following are the passengers for Sydney:—Mr. J. Kidd, Miss Friend, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Mr. L. Hamilton, Messrs. R. Burrett, W. H. Humphreys, R. Buck and son, D. B. Benjamin, Meyer, C. Herring, C. G. C. Dutton, A. Grant, W. Akroyd, I. M. G. Simpson, E. Wold, Miss S. Lintott, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mr. and Mrs. Silver, Mr. C. D. Goldey, Miss E. T. Goldey, Mrs. C. Labulle. Mr. W. Symington, Mrs. M. A. Davis, Messrs. C. Amiot, M. Osborne, T. Jupp, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and infant, Messrs. J. Vite, C. S. Adger, Dr. Moxton, Miss N. Hately, Messrs. A. H. Cleveland, R. Wilmon, Miss H. Farrar, Miss Bates, and 84 in the steerage.

### GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

On August 11, the first stone of the new bridge across the Canal, to form an approach to Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, was laid by the Hon. G. Noel.

The three Police Inspectors, Druscovich, Palmer, and Meiklejohn, and the attorney Froggatt, were again, on Saturday, August 11, brought up at Bow-street, charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the recent Turf frauds. The convict Kerr was further examined, and in his evidence stated that, directly or indirectly, he had given money to eleven members of the police force. He also mentioned several inferior members of the police and prison warders to whom bribes had been given. At great length Mr. Froggatt's connection with the case was traced, and the witness having been cross-examined, another adjournment took place.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, paid a visit of inspection to the Thunderer on August 11.

Advices from Panama, of August 2, state that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ellen was lost on July 15, seventy miles north of Valparaiso. It is estimated that 160 persons were on board of her, 43 of whom had reached the shore up to July 18. Twenty others took refuge on a rock, and the British war ship Amethyst went to their assistance, but the bad weather prevented the rescue from being accomplished. The survivors on the rock, after experiencing terrible suffering from exposure and want of food, threw themselves into the sea to end their misery; only three of them were saved; and it is believed that altogether upwards of 100 perished.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 11.

The semi-official *Defens*, the journal of Msgnr. Dupanloup, referring to a statement believed to have been reproduced by the *Berlin Post* that the French Ministry had resolved to proclaim a state of siege, makes the following observations:—"It is natural to suppose that the Government may be forced to meet by a state of siege, the fierce and unconstitutional war which the Radicals wage against them. The 363 have inaugurated a veritable Governmental and even social crisis. The Constitution is formally attacked. The Government would be wrong if they did not seek means to defend themselves." The *Univers*, alluding to the same subject, says:—"If the Ministers has really declined by five votes to four to proclaim a state of siege, we shall highly approve the step. We ask for a state of siege in order that the electors may be able to vote freely, and not while under the influence which the falsehoods of the Radical propaganda exercises over their minds." The journal further insists on the necessity of the immediate proclamation of a state of siege on account of the excessive license of the Radical newspapers, which dare to speak of civil war, in the event of their candidates not obtaining a majority at the approaching elections.

The Committee of the Right have made a fresh appeal for funds to enable them to carry on their work, urging in support of their claim that their propaganda will be of a nature to promote the public welfare.

### THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Constantinople, August 11.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed the following telegram to-day to the Ottoman representatives abroad:—"Telegram from Sulieman Pasha gives the subjoined information as to the result of the search made after the Mussulman population in the district which had been for a time in the occupation of the enemy. Each day brings about the discovery of a large number of Mussulman women and children belonging to the district of Kesaniak, who have succeeded in escaping the massacre. On the 27th of July, 250 Mussulman women and children were found barefooted and in the most deplorable condition. Assistance was rendered them, and they were conducted to Yeni Saghra. Seventy-eight other unfortunate people were found the following day, and taken to Adrianople. Among the number, a great majority of whom were women, there were several wounded, and they received the care which their state required. The other Mussulman inhabitants, including a certain number of women and children, have not been found, they having been massacred by the Bulgarians. 12,000 Mussulmans and children had fallen into the hands of the Russians and Bulgarians. Of this number the Imperial troops have been able to save ten thousand. Measures had been taken to rescue the remainder of these unfortunate persons; but the sad news has been received that all the Mussulmans who stayed in Kesanlik have fallen beneath the blows of the Bulgarians. As regards the women and children, they have been carried away prisoners by the Russians to the Balkans. This sad intelligence has painfully and deeply affected his Imperial Majesty the Sultan."

The following account of the progress of the war is from the *Daily News*:—

The telegram from our special correspondent at Bucharest is of considerable importance, as throwing a light upon the probable course of the campaign. The Grand Duke is stated to have informed a Roumanian statesman that there was no probability of a resumption of operations for twenty days. His Imperial Highness admitted that the troops were somewhat demoralized, and that while in a position to repulse any Turkish attack he should not resume offensive operations until he received a reinforcement of 100,000 men, which would bring the force on the right bank of the Danube up to 250,000 men; he should then be able to attack with a certainty of success, and in time to conclude the campaign victoriously. There are three facts of importance in this statement—the first is an admission that the Russian forces are so demoralized by the defeat at Plevna that they will not be in a position to resume the offensive until they receive a reinforcement of 100,000 men, although the season is fast passing, and every day is of importance; the second is the statement that the grand Duke has at present only 150,000 men across the Danube; and the last, that commencing the offensive campaign so late as the end of August, the Grand Duke still hopes to conclude the campaign victoriously before the end of the season.

Grave as was the repulse at Plevna, no one could have anticipated that its effect would be to paralyse the Russian advance for a whole month. Not only has it done this, but it has compelled them to bring up reinforcements from the centre of Russia, and to risk discontent at home by withdrawing from civilian life large numbers of the reserve. The Russians were reported to have anticipated a loss of 20,000 men in forcing the passage of the Danube. It is the more singular, therefore, that the loss of 8000 or 10,000 at Plevna should have so entirely changed their view of the force required for the overthrow of the Turks. Had the Turks pursued their advantage, routed the Russians, and have captured vast quantities of material and artillery, the effect of the reverse would be comprehensible. But the mere fact of the repulse of an attack upon an entrenched position ought not to have been sufficient to upset the whole plans of a campaign. Although we hear little about it, it is impossible to help suspecting that the Russian army is suffering greatly from the effects of climate. We know that the difficulty of transport has already been found almost overwhelming, and that the supply of food is bad and unpunctual. This, added to the great heat, the absence of sanitary arrangements, and the notorious unhealthiness of the climate, cannot but tell its tale upon the physique of the army, and the effect will be all the more marked because the high hopes of the troops have been checked, and their forward advance converted into a long halt owing to the reverse at Plevna. The difficulties of the Commissariat arrangements will increase with every fresh brigade that arrives; and if it be found difficult to feed 150,000 men, it will prove well-nigh impossible to victual 250,000. Putting aside the increasing numbers, the difficulty of provisioning the army would increase largely with the duration of its stay in a not very large tract of country. The villages were at first found well stored with provisions, while in the ripening harvests an abundant supply of forage for the cavalry was at hand. These resources would largely diminish the demand upon the transport service; but with each week that the troops remain stationary, that amount of food to be drawn from the country around sensibly diminishes, and the pressure upon the transport service becomes greater. There are now, it is said, two bridges across the Danube; but as the empty carts must use one for their return journey, this leaves only a single road available for the transport of the provisions and munitions of war for the army. A very small amount of calculation will show that even supposing that the Russians could collect sufficient carts for a continuous stream of conveyance from the nearest railway stations to the camps in Bulgaria, it would be clearly impossible for them to pass a sufficient amount of provisions, together with small arms and artillery ammunition for an army of 250,000 men across a single bridge. Thus it is evident that although the military difficulties of the Grand Duke will be greatly diminished when he has received his reinforcements of 100,000 men, yet that the material difficulties of the situation will be immensely increased. The statement that the Russian army on the right bank of the Danube only amounts to 150,000 men is surprising in the extreme. We now know that the army of invasion of Armenia did not exceed 50,000 men; and the fighting force that Russia, after many months of preparation for war, was able to place in its first fighting line did not therefore exceed 200,000 men. In order to increase this by 100,000 the Imperial Guards have had to be brought down from St. Petersburg, the reserves called out, and Russia has been comparatively denuded of troops. This would seem to imply the complete failure of the whole of the Russian military organization; for the troops available for the conquest of Turkey in Europe and Armenia do not exceed half the number at which they were ranked on paper. The army which Germany was able to place on the French frontier within a fortnight of the declaration of war was threefold greater than that with which the Russians, after months of preparation, could advance to the invasion of Turkey. The Grand Duke's final remarks, that he should attack with a certainty of success, and in time to conclude a campaign victoriously during the ensuing autumn, would certainly seem to indicate that there was no idea of including the occupation of Constantinople in the events of the present campaign. It would be scarcely possible for the Russians, even with an unbroken series of successes, to crush Osman Pasha, to besiege the fortresses of the quadrilateral, to hold Mehemed Ali's army in check, to recross the Balkans, to capture Adrianople, and to march to Constantinople, during September and the first half of October; and we cannot, therefore, but suppose that the Grand Duke, in using the word "campaign," meant the campaign on the north side of the Balkans, and not the whole issue of the war. The six available weeks would be little enough for the capture of either of the fortresses of Rustchuk, Silistria, Varna, or Shumla, and in the event of the Grand Duke, after crushing Osman Pasha, leaving half his force on the line between Sistova and Gabrova to defend his flank against Mehemet Ali while he crossed the Balkans with the remainder, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief would be able to leave a garrison only in each of his four fortresses, and to transport the rest of his army south of the Balkans to face the Russians as they approached the capital. If the Russians are not able to resume the offensive before the 1st of September, Constantinople ought to be perfectly safe for the present season. From Constantinople, we have this singular piece of information, that Osman Pasha has telegraphed to Constantinople for leave to proceed to the capital to explain the difficult situation in which he is placed. That Osman Pasha is in a difficult and highly dangerous position, is unquestionable. Before him is an army exceeding his own in strength, and daily receiving large reinforcements, while he himself could look for no considerable accession of strength. It appears to us that his true course is to detach a strong body of men, to raze, with assistance, the entrenchments at the foot of the Balkans, where the road from Plevna and Loftcha crosses towards Sophia. He should, with his army hold Plevna until he finds that the Russians are at last upon the eve of an attack. He should then, having previously sent away his heavy baggage, evacuate his present position, and fall back upon that prepared at the foot of the Balkan Pass. All this, however, or whatever other course he may prefer to adopt, he could explain to the Porte, by an officer of high rank, whom he might dispatch for that purpose. But that he should propose to leave his army in sight of a most formidable enemy and go himself to Constantinople is a proposition so extraordinary that we cannot believe that Osman Pasha would have ever entertained it. Sulieman Pasha is reported from Shumla as having occupied the defile of Feredshireh. He himself states that he has taken, without opposition, the Guerich Pass, while from Constantinople we hear of him as having occupied the Haimboghaz Pass. Feredshireh is the general name of that portion of the Balkans through which the Haimboghaz Pass runs, and Guerdich is probably one of the local names for the same defile. We may thereby assume that he has at any rate occupied the Haimboghaz Pass; and a few days will show whether he will move a portion of his army across this Pass, so as to take the Russians occupying the Schipka Pass in the rear, or whether he will merely leave a body of troops to hold the pass, and, returning south, attack General Gourka from Kesanlik. In their retreat through the Balkans, the Russians are reported to have fired the crops, which would seem to show that they do not anticipate returning during the present season.

From Shumla we also hear that 2000 Russians, with seven guns, have been repulsed in an attack on Zaillak, near Osman Bazar. A Russian force is said to be pushing forward between Rasgrad and Rustchuk. This will probably be a reconnoitring force, as the Czarewich can hardly be in a position at present to make any serious advance in this direction.

From Constantinople we hear that the left wing of the Russian army has defeated the Turks near Diadin, and is advancing to Kara Killissa. The rumours current in Constantinople respecting the situation in Armenia have, however, proved most untrustworthy from the very commencement of the war, for information direct from Asia has nothing whatever confirmatory of the news of the Russian army. Indeed, that army appears to be everywhere falling back. Our special correspondent, with Moukhta Pasha, reports that their centre has crossed the Arpa, and returned towards Alexandropol. A telegram from Moukhta Pasha gives an account of the repulse of an apparently serious attack of the Russians on the Ani. It was renewed with fresh reinforcements after the failure of the first attack, but with no better success, the Russians having to fall back at nightfall to their camp. The losses are not yet known. The Turkish right wing under Ismail Pasha is reported as having advanced six miles into Russian territory, to Searimgal, General Tergukassoff being posted at Kutsukagdir. The irregular cavalry has made a successful raid and carried off 2000 sheep and 140 horses.

CATTLE DISEASES IN ENGLAND.—The *Times* states that lately Mr. Dunne, chief constable of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, presented to the Cumberland Court of Quarter Sessions a report upon cattle diseases. He stated that during the last four months 8000 passes had been granted for the removal of 64,000 animals. The report continued:—"During the last three months there has been no case of foot-and-mouth disease in either county. This is the first time since the latter part of 1869 that Cumberland has been quite free for three months at this season of the year from this disease. The highest veterinary and agricultural authorities have made calculations showing that the loss resulting from foot-and-mouth disease is at least £3 per head on the cattle affected. It is a fact worthy of some consideration that during the operation of the cattle plague regulations eleven years ago foot-and-mouth disease disappeared altogether. In the latter part of 1867, when there were no regulations, this disease reappeared, and from that time till the recent regulations were put in force the country was not free from it. There is a very strong feeling among the farmers and others that if some general system of efficient inspection of cattle and other animals landed at the ports and trustworthy supervision of the animals exhibited at all fairs and markets could be established the reintroduction of this disease might be effectually guarded against, or at all events, very materially checked, and it is thought that now, when the country is free, such regulations might be the more easily made and successfully carried out with the object of protecting the country from the ravages of those diseases which have according to the estimates of the veterinary and other authorities, inflicted during the last seven years on the agricultural interest of the two counties a loss of £306,137."

FIRING A RIFLE UNDER WATER.—Major-General von Uchatius, the inventor of the new field gun adopted in the Austrian army, publishes in the Vienna *Artillery and Engineer Journal* an account of some interesting experiments recently made by him with the object of ascertaining the effect produced by firing a rifle under water. It is known, he says, that fishes, when they are not too much below the surface of the water, can be shot from the shore or from a boat. The armour-plates of ships of war, however, do not usually extend any lower than from two to three metres below the surface, as beyond that depth ships are regarded as unassailable even by the largest shot. This is so, no doubt, when the shot is fired above water; but Major-General von Uchatius wished to find the result which would be attained by firing under water. For this purpose he procured a wooden raft, to the under surface of which a Werndl rifle was attached with iron clamps in such a manner that when the raft floated on the water the rifle was fired horizontally at a depth of half-a-metre below the surface. An attendant then opened the lock, introduced a cartridge, placed the rifle at full-cock, and fired it from the shore by means of a string attached to the trigger. The target consisted of a wooden board an inch thick. The result of the experiment was as follows:—There was no difficulty in loading and firing the rifle, and there was the advantage that after each shot the inside of the barrel was cleaned by the water. About thirty shots were fired without doing the smallest damage to any part of the rifle. At each shot there was a dull sound, which could not be heard beyond a distance of fifty paces, and bubbles of smoke rose above the surface. At a distance of one and a half metres no impression whatever was produced on the target; at one and a quarter metres the bullet entered to a depth of from three to four millimetres, and at one metre the target was pierced through. Major-General Uchatius also made some experiments with the view of ascertaining whether a greater effect could be produced by corking up the barrel at its mouth so as to keep the water out, and thereby diminish the resistence to the egress of the bullet; but he found that for all practical purposes the resistance of the compressed air in the barrel was equal to that of the water, the target being penetrated only at a maximum distance of a metre, as in the previous experiment.

## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

### YOUNG.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday next is to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for rain.

### BRISBANE.

TUESDAY.

About six acres of Duerdin's paddock, Petrie's Bight, have been sold for £10,000.

Sales of Queensland Insurance shares have been made at 45s.; Brisbane Gas, £13.

The Minister for Works is now convalescent.

PASSED: Alexandra (s.), at daylight.

### MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY.

Sir W. Jervois has proceeded to the Western District. He will embark at Portland, in the Sapphire, for Adelaide.

Our astronomer received a telegram from the Astronomer Royal yesterday, to watch Mars closely for two satellites, which it is expected will be seen.

The Melbourne Rowing Club has agreed to row an intercolonial match on the first Saturday in March; the Melbourne rules to be followed in regard to the definition of the word "amateur;" but the club is willing to exclude all those who get their living by manual labour.

The charge against Captain Watson, of the Macduff, has been postponed until Friday.

Richard Benson has been committed for trial for bigamy.

A rupture between the Melbourne and East Melbourne Cricket Clubs will probably prevent a meeting this season. The Melbourne Club are the present holders of the challenge cup.

About 600 bales of cornsacks sold at 9s. 6d. Large sales of Hennessy's and Martell's brandy have been made, equal to 600 quarters.

### QUEENSCLIFF.

TUESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Oriental, barque, from Maldon Island; Sparrowhawk, barque, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—At 3.30, Avoca (s.), for Sydney; at 6, Macedon (s.), for Newcastle.

### ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY.

In the Legislative Council, Mr. Morgan gave notice for the presentation of an address to the Administrator of the Government, pointing out the facts of the present crisis, and asking the Governor to take such steps as might be deemed most expedient.

The Council have thrown out the Judges' Pension Bill.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamship Chimborazo arrived at the Semaphore this afternoon.

The Glenelg Railway Co. are building six new carriages for summer traffic.

Floods have washed away portion of the Port Wakefield Railway line.

The Moonta Mine declares no dividend this quarter, owing to the low price of copper.

### TASMANIA.

HOBART TOWN, TUESDAY.

Parliament was opened this afternoon. The Governor's speech was short. It referred to the improved condition of the colony: promised a consolidation and improvement of the law relating to mineral leases; stated that proposals would be submitted for the construction of such roads, bridges, and jetties as were most urgently needed; and urged the consideration of the question for making provision for the defences of the colony; and concluded by stating that it was not the intention of his Excellency's advisers to submit this session any large amount of new legislation, but to deal only with matters of pressing necessity.

LAUNCESTON, TUESDAY.

Mr. Innes has been elected by a majority of eight for South Esk.

The inquiry into the wreck of the Abeona, at King's Island, has been concluded. The captain has been exonerated from blame. The vessel struck on a reef four miles from the east coast of King's Island, which reef is not shown on the chart.

## THE FLORA AUSTRALIENSIS.

SINCE the publication of the last notice relative to the seventh volume of our Flora, the printing has proceeded as far as the Junceæ or rush family, and will be finished with the ferns at the end of the year. Mr. Bentham has concluded his review of the Liliaceæ with the genus Laxmannia, or rather Bartlingia, in which the species L. sessiliflora and L. gracilis are indigenous in New South Wales; whilst L. minor appears to belong to the neighbourhood of King George's Sound. It seems that Stawellia, Johnsonia, Arnocrinum, and Borya have not been found in this colony. In all probability some species of Pontederaceæ will yet be discovered in the northern parts of New South Wales inland, as the only Australian species (Baron Mueller's Monocharia cyanea) extends far south in Queensland. This order, as well as the Philydreæ, consists of water plants, and is said to possess medicinal properties. Philydrum and Helmholtzia (the former established by Sir Joseph Banks, and the latter by Baron Mueller, from plants forwarded to him from Clarence River by Mr. Wilcox) belong to this colony; but the genus Pritzelia, which the Baron has noticed in his work on the Papuan Plants, is limited to south-west Australia. The order of Xyrideæ, including only the genus Xyris, suffers some reduction, for Brown's fifteen species are now restricted to nine, only three of which (X. elongata, X. gracilis, and X. operculata) occur in New South Wales. Of the Commelynaceæ, or Spiderworts, Aneilema, Commelyna, and Pollia are represented by species common in various parts of the colony, the limits of which have been accurately defined in the "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ." Cyanotis, or rather Zygomenes, belongs to Queensland, but Aneilema has three species here (A. acuminiatum, A. biflorum, and A. gramineum). The genus Floriscopa occurs within Australia only in Queensland, while Cartonema extends from Queensland to West Australia, though it should be observed, the geographic limits of all the species are not yet fully ascertained. To the order Junceæ Mr. Bentham adds Xanthorrhœa, Xerotes, and some allied genera, irrespective of the typical Juncus and Luzula. Botanists entertain different opinions as to the limits of this order, but practically they are of little importance. Of Xerotes, twenty-nine species are now defined, irrespective of Mr. Bentham's new genus Chamæxeros, which may be regarded as a mere section of the West Australian Acanthocarpus. The species of Xerotes recognised as indigenous in New South Wales amount to ten, three of which belong to Riverina. The grass-trees are comparatively well represented in this colony, for, out of eleven, we have six species. It is probable, also, that another may yet be added, for Xanthorrhœa pumilio (the dwarf grass-tree) has not yet been refound since R. Brown noted it in Flinders's Expedition at Port Curtis. Baron Mueller suggests that a diligent search after this rare species should be instituted in the northern districts of New South Wales, and also in the southern parts of Queensland, as it would be a valuable species for conservatory culture abroad, being both hardy and curious. Plants of this kind are highly prized by horticulturists in Europe, as they differ so much from the ordinary types of vegetation. This was shown from the fact that the smaller grass-tree of Australia, which had been forwarded to Kew by Baron Mueller, flowered last year for the first time in Europe, and attracted great attention. Passing over many species of Junceæ, indigenous in Western Australia (some, indeed, highly ornamental), there remain 14 Australian bushes in the strict sense of the word. Nearly all of these occur in New South Wales, Juncus falcatus being confined to high alpine regions, and J. homalocaulis of Baron Mueller, discovered by Dr. Woolls, near Botany Bay. It will be seen from the outline of the volume as yet printed, that the authors of the "Flora Australiensis" have made considerable progress in describing our indigenous plants, and that ere long we may anticipate a full account of all Australian grasses with their respective limits. It is surprising to find from Brown's "Prodromus," which was published in 1810, that so many species of grass were then known to be indigenous. Great credit is due to the illustrious author of that work, and his descriptions will form the bases of the present systematic arrangement; but the wonderful progress of discovery during the last few years will enable Mr. Bentham to add many new species to our flora, and also to show that some of those which Brown supposed to be truly Australian are common to other parts of the world. The same remark is applicable to the Ferns, which are to form the conclusion of the 7th volume. It is supposed that there are nearly 200 species indigenous in Australia. Of these, many are but little known, either as regards geographical limit or the amount of variation to which they are liable; but the labours of Mr. Bentham and Baron Mueller, when incorporated in the work now in course of publication, will clear up many difficulties and enable the lovers of such plants to arrange them systematically. Brown's "Prodromus" and the "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ" are almost the only works of authority which treat exclusively of Australian plants; as they are composed in Latin, and intended principally for the learned in all parts of the world, the publication of particulars respecting Australian ferns in the vernacular tongue will prove serviceable to a much larger circle of readers.

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## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits | £2051 18 10 |
| Wine (still) | 50 4 9 |
| — sparkling | 21 0 0 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) | 150 0 0 |
| ——— (in bottle) | 56 8 9 |
| Tobacco and snuff (unmanufactured) | 799 1 0 |
| Cigars | 240 18 6 |
| Tea | 252 13 0 |
| Sugar (unrefined) | 102 12 3 |
| Rice | 58 16 6 |
| Dried fruits | 2 14 4 |
| Specific duty | 470 2 6 |
| Pilotage | 41 5 0 |
| Harbour and light dues | 31 18 4 |
| Total | £4354 10 9 |

The William Manson from Foochow, with a cargo of new teas, arrived this afternoon.

Bank stock sold more freely to-day, and in other respects the Share market exhibited some improvement. Commercial Bank sold at 95; City offered at 9½; Joint Stock at 13⅜; Mercantile were done at 7; National of Queensland at 6; New South Wales at 52, and offered. New Zealand had sellers at 22. Steam shares in better request, 18½ paid for Australasian, 7½ for Hunter River; buyers of Clarence and Richmond at 6½. Insurance shares firm. Mutual Fire sold at 5s. 6d.; New South Wales at 34s.; and United at 22s. 3d. Gas-light shares wanted. No new issue offered. 15⅜ declined for old. Bulli Coal had buyers at 13., and Wallsend at 17½. Waratah offered at 10¼. Peak Downs Copper had sellers at 1ls. No transactions or change of prices in gold.

The improvement in the Import markets noticed yesterday has been sustained, and a little more activity is perceptible in business circles. The establishment of steam communication with Fiji is promoting an increased trade with that colony, as is evidenced by the large general cargo taken away by the Ly-ee-Moon yesterday. New Zealand and Queensland orders are also becoming more plentiful, and as soon as carriage can be obtained for goods to the interior stocks will decrease rapidly. Breadstuffs are without alteration, holders asking yesterday's quotations. There has been inquiry for 1-lb. salmon, and several outside parcels were placed on private terms. Sardines have been rendered firmer by English telegram, but there is as yet no disposition to buy largely. Brandies are also a shade better, notwithstanding the enormous stock on hand. Salt is very dull; coarse Liverpool changed hands to-day at 60s. In teas there was nothing done, pending the sale of the Barbara Taylor's cargo at Mr. Threlkeld's rooms to-morrow.

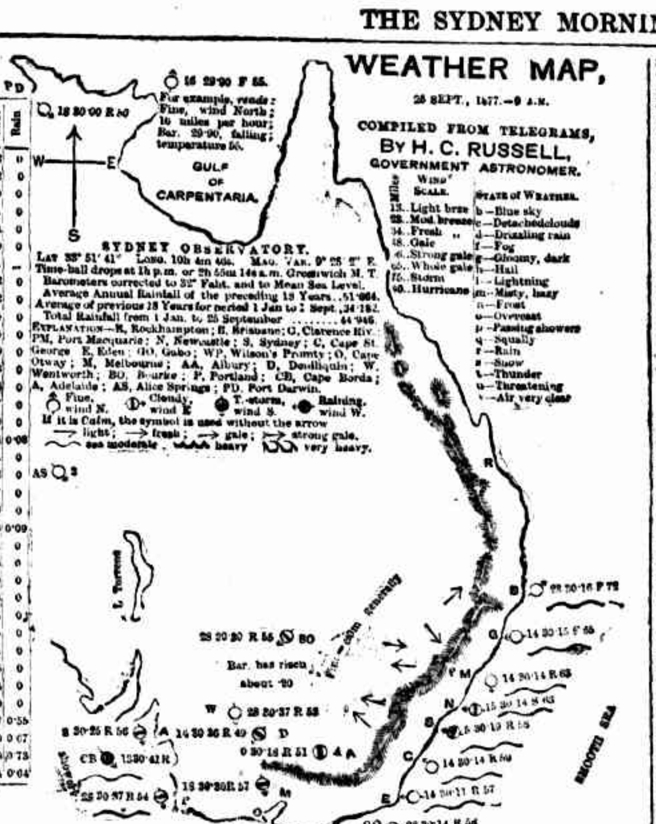
We learn from the *Brisbane Courier* of the [illegible] instant that the first meeting of creditors in the insolvent estate of Clarke, Hodgson, and Co., was held in the Supreme Court [illegible] yesterday. The following is a list of the creditors represented, together with the amounts for which preliminary proof was filed in each case:—Muir, Warde, and Co., £112 7s. 10d.; Alfred Shaw and Co., £658 15s. 9d.; Barker and Co., £1146 2s. 9d.; B. D. Morehead and Co., £201 9s. 6d.; Bank of Australasia, £24,837 16s. 4d.; Webster and Co., £576 3s. 7d.; Parbury, Lamb, and Co., £585 14s. 9d.; Parbury, Lamb, and Co., £142 16s.; Brabant and Co., £384 4s. 2d.; H. Box and Son, £180 10s. 6d.; G. Raff and Co., £923 5s. 4d.; J. Wienholt, £9206 14s. 2d.; Wienholt, Brothers, £8539 8s. 4d.; A. B. Cobb and Co., £4219 1s. 10d.; E. Wienholt, £11,324 1s. 7d.; A. Wienholt, £5401 3s.; J. Hart and Co., £1736 19s. 6d.; G. H. Wilson and Co., £430 16s. 11d.; S. Davis and Co., £39 3s.; Quinlan and Co., £805 17s. 3d.; G. A. Thompson and Co., £151 5s. 2d.; Lahey, Brothers, £590; Apollo Co., £519 10s. 9d.; D. L. Brown, £586 18s. 7d.; G. Aitkin, £698 10s. 7d.; J. and J. Burns, £137 18s. 6d. Mr. Miskin was elected chairman. On the motion of Mr. Forrest, Mr. J. S. Turner was elected creditors' trustee; and on that of Mr. H. Donkin, Messrs. F. H. Hart, M. Quinlan, and G. A. Thompson were appointed a committee of inspection. Mr. White moved that the commission to the trustee be 2½ per cent.; but Mr. Donkin moved that it be as usual, 5 per cent., and the original motion was withdrawn, the mover considering that, in view of the large amount of proxies held by Mr. Donkin, it would be useless to oppose his proposition; at the same time he suggested that the trustee should pay to each committeeman 1 per cent. out of his commission, but this proposal was not adopted. Mr. Forrest, for the sake of entering his protest against 5 per cent. being paid, moved as a further amendment that 2½ per cent. only be given. This, however, was lost, and Mr. Donkin's motion carried.

The *Register* of the 14th instant reports of the Adelaide markets:—

In breadstuffs we have little to note to-day. Wheat keeps quiet at 6s 6d per bushel for shipping parcels and a trifle less for farmers' small lots. Flour is dull at £15 to £16 10s per ton. No business of special interest has transpired in the general import market to-day. A few inquiries for medium and low-class coffee are reported, and we hear of a sale of Bontyne at 1s 1½d per lb. Saltpetre is, we notice, easier, and is quoted at £33 to £33 10s per ton. Confections and peel are without alteration. Bacon and hams are very dull of sale, and buyers are not found at very low prices. In preserved fish, as is usual at this season of the year, no business is doing other than is necessary for trade requirements. Oilmen's stores are inactive, and no sales have come to our knowledge. In sugar we note small sales still continue to be made in whites and brewers' crystals at fair rates. Vinegar is, of course, little inquired for; Pott's in bulk is quoted at 2s 1d to 2s 1½d, and Champion's at 2s 3d per gallon. In salad oil we have no fresh transactions to report, and quotation remains unaltered. Currants are not inquired for, except in small lines, quotations being from 5d to 5½d. For raisins there is little demand; sultanas are in full supply, and quoted as low as 5½d. A sale of Rangoon rice has taken place at an advance of £20. Chicory is quoted at 7½, duty paid, but we hear of no sales. Salt is dull at £5 to £5 5s for black horse in 1-cwt. bags. Soda crystal quotations range from £7 to £7 5s per ton. Candles are easier, though no important transactions are noted. In wines and spirits business has been tolerably active, Bisquit Dubouché's brandy has been inquired for, and sales of old have realised as much as £1 in bond. Hennessy's brandy in quarter-casks has been quitted in fair parcels at 9s, and in hogsheads at 8s 9d per gallon. Stewart's Sauciel whisky is inquired for but there is none in first hands. Tennant's ale is moving off in trade lots at 10s per dozen for quarts, and 7s for pints. Ashby's ale is in fair demand, and is quoted at 10s 6d and 7s 6d in quarts and pints. Townsend's sarsaparilla has been sold in limited quantities at 33s duty paid.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—A recent writer on medical relief in London says:—"It is quite possible to prevent the abuse of charity and to make provision for the health of the working classes and their families upon the principle of mutual assurance." We are quite of this opinion (says the *Illustrated London News*), and believe that something should be done in this direction, as we have been startled to find that a million persons—a fourth part of the wage-earning classes of London—obtain gratuitous medical advice and relief annually. This, of course, is exclusive of the ample provision made by the Poor-Law Board, at the expense of the ratepayers, for the pauper class. Moreover, it appears that with the growth of population this abuse of charity is on the increase. Surely some limit should be set to the endurance of the medical profession in this important matter. Means must be devised whereby a great part of the present gratuitous service may be systematised and brought into more reasonable proportions, and made remunerative. With this feeling, we gladly notice a scheme on the self-supporting or co-operative system of medical relief about to be set on foot by Mr. Jabez Hogg, who has for more than a quarter of a century given his services to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. He intends to open a hospital for the treatment of eye diseases for that class of persons able and willing to make a moderate return for the surgical skill and the advice received. Thus, patients of the working class will have an opportunity afforded them of securing for a payment what the more opulent class obtains by consulting the medical man at home.

| Stations. | W'ther. | Max. | Min. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | c | 70 | 42 | 0 |
| Grafton | b | 85 | 52 | 0 |
| Inverell | b | 68 | 40 | 0 |
| Bourke | c | 70 | 51 | 0 |
| Narrabri | b | 81 | 44 | 0 |
| Armidale | b | 62 | 40 | 0 |
| Gunnedah | .. | .. | .. | — |
| Tamworth | b | 72 | 42 | 0 |
| P. Macquarie | b | 68 | 52 | 0 |
| Murrurundi | b | 66 | 45 | 0 |
| Cassilis | b | 68 | 34 | 0 |
| Muswellbrook | b | 74 | 39 | 0 |
| Dubbo | b | 62 | 43 | 0 |
| Mudgee | u | 74 | 66 | 0 |
| Maitland | b | 67 | 47 | 0 |
| Newcastle | c | 79 | 50 | 0 |
| Orange | b | 60 | 34 | 0·06 |
| Bathurst | b | 67 | 41 | 0 |
| Mt Victoria | b | 62 | 32 | 0 |
| Forbes | b | 66 | 47 | 0 |
| Sydney | c | 66 | 50 | 0 |
| Wentworth | b | 72 | 43 | 0·09 |
| Young | b | 64 | 31 | 0 |
| Wollongong | b | 64 | 58 | 0 |
| Moss Vale | b | 62 | 29 | 0 |
| Euston | g | 62 | 48 | 0 |
| Goulburn | c | 64 | 34 | 0·2 |
| Wagga | b | 71 | 45 | 0 |
| Cape Geo. | b | 64 | 51 | 0 |
| Queanbeyan | b | 61 | 38 | 0 |
| Deniliquin | g | 67 | 44 | 0 |
| Albury | g | 60 | 40 | 0 |
| Bodalla | b | 68 | 37 | 0·55 |
| Cooma | b | 54 | 30 | 0·67 |
| Eden | b | 60 | 49 | 0·73 |
| Gabo Isld. | b | 60 | 54 | 0·64 |




South Australia: Rain general yesterday, now overcast but fine; winds S. to S.E.; blowing a gale from S.E., in the interior. Victoria: Cloudy generally; winds S. to S.S.E.; sea rough at Wilson's Promontory. New South Wales: Fine generally, but there is bad weather off the coast; lightning was seen behind a bank of clouds to south-east at midnight, and this morning heavy thunder clouds are about, with wind inclining to east, and the S.E. gale in the interior is no doubt bringing the bad weather on to our coast. Queensland: Fine; wind N.E.; sea from E.S.E. 3 p.m. Observations: barometer rising in Victoria; winds fresh from S. to S.E.; misty rain at Portland; sea rough at Wilson's Promontory. New South Wales: Wentworth S., wind cloudy; Deniliquin S.W., like rain; Albury, calm, cloudy; Eden, fine, light sea from east; Cape George, fresh, N.E. wind, thunderstorm; Sydney, E.S.E., thunderstorm coming in from sea, heavy shower of hail 40 p.m.; Newcastle, wind fresh N.E., thunderstorm; Port Macquarie, thick, stormy, wind strong N.E., smooth sea reported along the coast.—September 25.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER 26.—Sun rises at 5.4, sets at 5.57. Moon rises at 9.48 p.m., sets at 7.1 a.m. Mercury, 5.40 a.m.; 6.2 p.m. Venus, 7.27 a.m.; 8.49 p.m. Mars, 7.55 p.m.; 8.3 a.m. Jupiter, 10.19 a.m.; 12.51 a.m. Saturn, 4.30 p.m.; 5.3 a.m. New moon, 7th. Full moon, 23rd. High Water at Fort Denison—10.5 a.m.; 10.24 p.m.

## THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

*(From the American Correspondent of the Times.)*

Philadelphia, June 13.

WHEN the President, having disposed of the Southern question, found time to turn his attention to the Civil Service, he ordered the appointment of a commission to investigate the New York Custom-house as a proper opening of the new policy. There was a good deal of wire-pulling about the appointment of the Commissioners, the object being to get the Collector at New York represented; but after some delay the President succeeded in getting a perfectly unexceptionable Board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, headed by John Jay, former American minister at Vienna. This Commission have been examining a large number of witnesses, who disclosed any amount of slipshod work, corruption, and political intrigue, and finally, after going on several weeks, they halted the investigation in order to make a preliminary report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of reducing the force employed in the Custom-house. In this report they state that there are 1038 employees, excluding the appraiser's department, and that this force can be safely reduced about 20 per cent.; that labour begins nominally at 9 a.m., but in reality at 10 a.m., and it ought in all departments to continue from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., excepting where longer hours are now required by law. Further investigation, it is suggested, may indicate the propriety of a greater reduction of force, especially if a better system of work is adopted; but the reduction already mentioned can be made without inconvenience to the Government or the merchants.

Passing from this point, the Commission say they were instructed to inquire whether any of the force now employed are deficient in proper attention to business, or business qualities, or integrity of character, or are in any manner employed in other business; also how appointments are made, whether the system can be improved, and whether appointments are made on account of political influence and without regard to fitness. This opens up directly the true cause of the demoralisation of our Civil Service, and on these subjects the Commission say the testimony taken shows clearly that appointments are made on political grounds, and that while the correct principles of management have been illustrated to some extent in promotion for merit, the appointments have been made in great part under political pressure from party considerations and with insufficient regard to fitness. Part of the force now employed, they say, are deficient in proper attention to business as well as in business qualities and integrity of character; a few are employed in private business to the possible detriment in some cases of the interests of the service; and some fraudulently accept money for services rendered in their official capacity. In making the reduction they naturally suggest that the most faithful and competent be retained, and in reference to the bad system of appointment they use very strong language:—

"Under the existing system the incumbents of office in the Customs service, however high, responsible, or difficult may be the duties, requiring often the skill and experience of experts, are appointed generally at the request of politicians and political associations in this and other States, with little or no examination into their fitness beyond the recommendation of their friends. The Commission, in response to the questions of the department, pronounce this manner of appointment to be unsound in principle, dangerous in practice, demoralizing in its influence on all connected with the Customs service, and calculated to encourage and perpetuate the official ignorance, inefficiency, and corruption which, perverting the powers of the Government to personal and party ends, have burdened the country with debt and taxes, and assisted to prostitute the trade and industry of the nation.

"At the New York Custom-house are collected from 70 to 75 per cent. of our Customs revenue, and its present receipts amount to about 108,000,000 dollars. The fidelity of its management concerns at once our foreign commerce, our domestic manufactures, the general prosperity of our people, and the respect and confidence of the world. Its management is complicated by the existing tariff, which subjects to duties, specific or ad valorem, or both, 1700 articles, and to the importers and American manufacturers who invest their capital in enterprises based on the exact provisions of the tariff it becomes a matter of concern, as shown by the complaints laid before the Commission, that the conditions of the tariff, while it remains in force, shall not be changed by ignorance, carelessness, or fraud in its execution.

"It appears from the testimony that, under the present system, the officers who are appointed through political influence are expected to make their offices contribute in turn to the support of the party, and that the amount of the contribution asked from the men is fixed by a percentage on their respective salaries. Most of the officials thus assessed accede to the demand, and some of them repair their diminished salaries by expecting or accepting from the merchants unlawful gratuities. These party assessments seem to have been quietly permitted, if not openly sanctioned, and the improper acceptance of gratuities, as appears from the letter of the Collector (May 17), has continued for a quarter of a century to defy the law and demoralize the service."

These political amusements are expressly prohibited by law, yet the law is treated everywhere as a dead letter. The Commission write strongly in favour of thorough reform in the system of appraisement, and they emphasize the declaration that the success of any effort through the Customs service to relieve the national commerce and industry from the evils of mismanagement and corruption "can be accomplished only by the emancipation of the service from partisan control." This change they regard in view of the manliness and integrity of the American character, and the rights and interests of the working classes, "as demanded by higher motives than those of economy, and wider interests than that of the revenue."

This report was sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President with a request for instructions as to the rules he desired adopted. The President answered with a manly letter, calculated, if enforced, to reform the system thoroughly:—

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., May 26.

"Sir,—I have read the partial report of the Commission appointed to examine the New York Custom-house. I concur with the Commission in their recommendations. It is my wish that the collection of revenue should be free from partisan control, and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantee for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. No useless officer or employee should be retained. No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the Press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. "R. B. HAYES.

"Hon. John Sherman."

The Secretary thereupon issued orders to the Collector at New York for a reduction of force by twenty per cent., the selections for removal to be made by him under the instructions contained in the President's letter; and for an increase in the hours of labour between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. The reduction is to be made by the 30th of June, and the increased hours came into effect on the 2nd instant. The secretary writes in full accord with the spirit of the President's letter, and makes various very proper suggestions as to the details of the work of reduction. At the same time arrangements are making for the appointment of commissions at several other leading custom-houses, notably Philadelphia and New Orleans, where reform, though in a smaller way, is as necessary as at New York.

In the New York Custom-house the Collector is reducing the force under the instructions, but he is carefully retaining in office the best political manipulators, while his own place is assured until the session of Congress begins in October. Then he may or may not be removed, according as the exigencies of the President's Ohio friends may indicate. The business men of New York will have nothing to do with the matter, their claims or suggestions being treated as of no account. The office, as heretofore, will be controlled by political considerations, and the faction that shows the most skill in manipulating New York politics will get it. This great office, the most lucrative and influential subordinate place in the United States, with unlimited possibilities of wrong-doing, political power, and plunder, will be made, as heretofore, to go as far as possible in the furtherance of political schemes emanating from Washington. "Civil service reform" will dismiss the poor fellows on small pay who cannot control the primary elections and manipulate State conventions, and New York trade will continue, as usual, to be subservient to politics. It is a curious commentary on the "policy" the Administration claims to be enforcing that at a time when reductions are being made in the number of officials in the New York Custom-house "the exigencies of the service" have recently made it necessary to appoint another deputy collector there. "The lucky man," remarks the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "it is hardly necessary to say, is from Ohio." And further on, in an article on the subject, that newspaper adds:—

"If the cry of Civil Service Reform is not a humbug (and we greatly fear that it is) these high offices should be bestowed only after a competitive examination among those faithful veterans who have grown honourably grey in the public employment. We can have but little faith in the value of the changes promised among the *personnel* of the Custom House when the men at Washington disregard the only principles which lie at the foundation of all real reform."

The great difficulty with which the President has to contend is the necessity he is under of commanding the support of his party. I have no doubt of the thorough sincerity of his views, or of his desire to enforce them. But the President of the United States is not a despot, and he is ruled as much as any monarch by the atmosphere in which he moves. He cannot have his own way if the Cabinet Ministers and leading members of Congress do not approve, and if he attempts to move in opposition to them he will be thwarted and balked, just as Andrew Johnson was. The settlement of the Southern question was a paramount necessity, in which the majority of the politicians agreed, and the fact that they did so was shown by the inability to rally an effective opposition in the Senate. But the President has different elements to deal with in endeavouring to reform the Civil Service, and although, aided by curtailed supplies from Congress, he will probably reduce the number of useless officials and thereby accomplish great good, it seems almost impossible that he can keep the public officials from manipulating elections. To do this successfully he must first reform political human nature in the United States, and bring up a new generation of office-holders who have no partisan opinions and do not wish to win elections. As a pleasant theory to write essays about, this projected reform is probably as good as anything else during a period of political inaction, which is as marked as our recent intense political activity, but when the time comes for controlling important elections the Custom-houses and the other public offices will be found drifting back into the old channel of manipulation and wire-pulling. This is plainly seen by the President's advisers, and already there are indications that, whatever may be the public utterances now, the patronage will be wielded, whenever critical times come, with a view to securing the best results for the party; the efficiency of the public service being, as usual, the secondary consideration. President Hayes will not be permitted to alienate his party, and with such shrewd politicians as Sherman, Morton, and the Camerons shaping the Administration policy, it may well be supposed that no State election will be lost if the customary party tactics can gain it.

After rather a protracted delay, during which it was sometimes feared the President might surrender to the politicians, in what may be called his Civil Service Reform conflict, he has nailed his flag to the mast by issuing a circular to the office-holders, which, if carried out, will effectually divorce the public service from "machine" politics. The circular is a brief one, calling the office-holders' attention to a paragraph in the President's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct of Government officials in relation to the elections. This paragraph is:—"No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote or to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the Press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed." This rule, the President says in his circular, is applicable to every department of the Civil Service, and every officer of the General Government should understand that he is expected to conform to its requirements.

## THE TELEPHONE.

*(From the Times.)*

FEW of the recent applications of science have attracted so much popular curiosity, and few, perhaps, have been the subject of such extravagant and erroneous statements, as the telephone. It has been said that the sound of a speaker's voice has been recognised after travelling through 500 miles of wire, that an orchestra can play to a dozen audiences 100 miles apart, and so on. These are, indeed, only American reports, and perhaps it would be uncharitable to say that that accounts for their character. Yet the invention is indeed a most startling one—too remarkable indeed, to be discredited by any amount of exaggeration.

Yet that musical sounds should be transmitted by telegraph is, in fact, less remarkable than it first appears. To see this we have only to consider the conditions of the problem. Sound is, of course, only the result of air vibrations. If it be possible to reproduce at any place an exactly similar series of vibrations to that occurring at any other place, the same sounds will be heard at both spots. The vibrations must obviously be precisely similar—of the same rapidity, to give the tone or pitch of the same amplitude, to give the intensity or volume of sound; and, more difficult to explain, they must also be such as to give the quality, which Helmholtz has shown to depend on the "harmonics" accompanying the primary tone. The first two conditions several telephones fulfil; the third is as yet unattained, and is perhaps unattainable.

It is not difficult to say that the vibrations of a tuning-fork, making and breaking an electrical circuit, will produce pulsations in the current which can, by their action on a magnet, alternately magnetized and demagnetized at each interruption and formation of the circuit, produce exactly similar vibrations in another tuning-fork, no matter how long the circuit and how distant the forks. This idea suggested itself to Philip Reuss in 1861, and resulted in the construction of the first telephone. In this the sending instrument consisted chiefly of a membrane stretched over a box in such a way that the membrane was put in vibration by the voice of any one speaking into the box. On the membrane was a piece of platinum, which, as it moved to and fro, formed and broke the electrical connection in a properly arranged line of wire. By this line the electrical pulsations were transmitted to a coil of wire surrounding an iron bar, this having on the bar the curious effect of causing it slightly to expand and contract at each pulsation. These slight alterations in length, rapidly succeeding each other, produced a musical note, which corresponded in the number of vibrations with that sounded in the box, and was, therefore identical with it. But though the note is the same, it is not of the same quality. The instrument cannot reproduce that; it merely, as has been said, sings with its own voice, which has been compared to a penny trumpet. The idea once started, inventors were not wanted to take it up and develop it. In America Mr. E. Gray and Mr. Graham Bell have been most successful, and in this country Mr. Cromwell Varley. It has already been announced in the *Times* that the telephone of the last-named gentleman is shortly to make its appearance at the Queen's Theatre, and lately a private trial was made of the instrument before submitting it to the public. To describe the instrument minutely would be impossible without the aid of drawings, and without entering into technicalities uninteresting and indeed unintelligible to any but practical electricians. Still, perhaps some account of its general action may be worth giving, inasmuch as it is certainly the first by which musical sounds have been conveyed by telegraph in this country.

Like all telegraphic apparatus this telephone consists of two instruments, a sender and a receiver. Both these were exhibited at the Queen's Theatre, so that both could be examined, and the wire was laid across to the Canterbury Hall and back, a distance in all of some three miles. In the public performances, of course, the sending instrument will be at one place and the receiver at the other. Let us consider the receiver first, for it is in it that the greatest novelty of the instrument consists. The only thing visible to the audience is a large drumhead or tambourine, inside which is stretched what appears to be a sheet of tissue paper. Nor is there very much more. Mr. Varley discovered the curious fact that if a pulsating electric current of "high tension" be sent into a "condenser," an arrangement of thin plates, alternately of conducting and non-conducting materials, the plates will vibrate, and if larger enough and of proper construction they will produce a musical note. The note thus formed is greatly magnified by the drumhead and can be made to sound quite as loud as the ordinary note, say of a hautboy, which, indeed, it much resembles. It is understood that this condenser has some special features of construction, but to all appearances it differs little from the ordinary condensers of tinfoil and paraffined paper which are used in electrical operations. No satisfactory explanation of this curious phenomenon has yet been given, but of its existence there can be no doubt.

The sending instrument is much more complicated. A number of tuning-forks, sufficient to enable a simple tune to be played by their means, are employed. Each of these has, mounted near its end, a small electro-magnet, worked by a battery, by which it is kept in constant vibration, precisely, to take a familiar instance, as the strike of an electric bell is kept going when the button is pressed down. The vibrations of the fork are then caused to make and break a second separate electric circuit passing through an "induction coil," by which the "low tension" electricity of the battery is transformed into the "high tension" electricity required to produce the vibrations of the condenser. All these forks are then kept vibrating simultaneously, producing, of course, a rather discordant hum; but the current from none of them passes into the condenser until, by the depression of a key, the circuit is completed between one of the forks and the condenser, when the note belonging to that fork is instantly sounded. A number of keys, one for each fork, are mounted on a key board, and they are manipulated just like pianoforte keys. The instrument at the Queen's has a compass of an octave and a half, from C below the staff to G above it, and there are consequently twelve forks with their attendant apparatus.

Of the music produced at the theatre it is impossible to speak in very high terms. Some of the notes were good enough, but others were quite false, and the impression it gave was that the instrument was not properly adjusted and tuned. It was stated that its action is somewhat uncertain, and that it depends partly on atmospheric conditions. This is doubtless attributed to the use of high tension electricity which, as is well known, is difficult to manage over long distances. It did not appear quite evident why a single coil placed near the condenser would have not acted equally well; but there are doubtless considerations of adjustment and the like which cannot be appreciated on a mere cursory inspection.

The whole apparatus has been put up in considerable haste and under considerable difficulties. The Post Office refused to lend a wire, and so it became necessary to erect a private one. This, involving as it did the getting the permission from the proprietors of houses in the line of route, was a troublesome undertaking; but it was successfully accomplished by the Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, of Cannon-street, who undertook the work. The span of a quarter of a mile across the Thames is an unusually long one and seemed to present the greatest obstacle, but this was eventually crossed and the line completed.

Should the present instrument prove all that is expected, we are promised a speaking telephone; and it must be confessed that such an instrument would be of far greater utility, as well as of greater interest, than a telephonic organ such as that of Mr. Varley. The weak point of the American speaking telephone of Bell is the extreme lowness of its sounds. This is certainly not the case with Mr. Varley's apparatus. We shall look with interest for a combination of the two, for some apparatus in which the vibrations received by Bell's stretched membrane shall be given out by Varley's condenser. Such an arrangement, if the instruments can be cheaply worked and easily kept in order, would soon replace all the "A B C" instruments used for short distances and on private wires, even if it did not come into use for all our telegraphic communications. The instrument at present shown cannot transmit the sounds of the voice, nor can it take up and reproduce the music played by an orchestra or even a single musical instrument. All it can do is to produce in its own voice whatever tune is played on it. That it should do so at a distance of several miles is strange enough, but more than this is expected from the perfect telephone, and more than this will certainly be accomplished before very long.

## RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRESENT WAR.

THE "coming" of the present war between Russia and Turkey must have been looked upon by the former power as a certainty, that neither conference nor mediation was likely to avert. We quote the following passage from a review of Colonel James Baker's work entitled "Turkey in Europe," contained in the *Quarterly Review* for July:—

"It may be said that the first, and perhaps the most effective, preparations for the war, were the long course of intrigues, so carefully organized throughout all the provinces of the Turkish Empire; intrigues which would fill many volumes were their history to be written, and which are too well known to require here any remark. The collection of letters published at Constantinople after the Conference, under the title of 'Les Responsibilities,' whose authenticity has scarcely been questioned and has never been disproved, afforded an insight into the secret and indirect means which Russian officials in high places have so unscrupulously used to prepare the way for present events. It is however, of more distinct and definite preparations that we now speak. During the last three years, not only have all the Russian arsenals and manufactories been taxed to the utmost to produce arms and munitions of war, but great contracts were long since made in the United States and elsewhere, involving an expenditure which, having in view the constant changes and improvements that are constantly taking place in all warlike weapons, must have indicated the certainty not only of war but of an immediate war. We have also been assured that two years ago there were in Roumania a number of Russian Government bills still unredeemed since the time of the last occupation of the Principalities in 1854; that these bills after lying more than twenty-years disregarded, were quietly bought up at a great discount, and that advertisements were then issued in Roumanian newspapers, notifying that all holders of Russian paper would be paid by the Government in full. An evident precaution to raise Russian credit in the market, and to render other bills negotiable at the next occupation.

"We have further ascertained, that while negotiations were at their height, even while the Conference was sitting, enormous stores of corn and food, enough to provision an entire army for many months, were quietly laid up in Wallachia, and that these stores were actually paid for. Likewise, that during the months between the Moscow speech and the declaration of war, officers of the Russian staff were busily engaged in Roumania, making all the various preparations, and effecting all the purchases which are indispensible if war is certain, but which would scarcely have been made had there been a possibility of peace.

"We could adduce many other proof of the laborious and long-continued preparations on the part of the Russian Government, that have preceded the present campaign. Apparently but little escaped the vigilance and forethought of the general staff; even the most minute details were not overlooked. It is stated that so long ago as last November the postal regulations for the army, when it took the field, were drawn up and signed by the Emperor; also that the rules and limitations, subject to which newspaper correspondents were to be allowed to accompany the army, were elaborated and approved. To cite one more incident; such large purchases of quinine were made by Russian agents towards the end of the last and the commencement of the present year, that the price of that medicine has been more than doubled throughout Europe. It will thus be seen that, even were not such momentous consequences involved in its issue, this war would be peculiarly interesting and instructive, if only as an example of how enormous physical difficulties of country and climate may be provided for, and possibly overcome in war by great forethought, coupled with modern science and art."

BRITISH INTERESTS.—The *Times* argues "that the interests of England are often better served when she remains neutral than when she goes to war, and that they are never so well served as when she allows other nations freely to develop themselves in their own way. The cause of such a result may easily be seen. The real interests of England being those of general peace and freedom, the community of State tends to find its interests identical with hers. As her commerce is connected with that of the whole world, it is protected by the natural arrangement of international trade. As she does not seek conquest she does not invite agression. Such is the answer to those who say that a Naval Power like Italy and France might attack our communications with the East. It would never do so lightly, because its own interests lie generally in the same line with ours. If it were at war with this country, its naval stations in the Mediterranean Sea would no doubt arm it with a powerful weapon, but to declare war rather than permit such stations to be constructed would be wasteful folly, since it might involve an expenditure of a hundred millions sterling directly, and twice as many indirectly, to ward off a danger which might never approach. The wiser course would be to increase the navy in the Mediterranean. By paying a somewhat higher yearly premium on our naval insurance policy in the shape of a slight addition to the estimates, we could neutralise the possibilities of danger. It is cheaper to pay a million a year for a time than to fling two or three hundred millions away at once in a rash war. Such an expenditure may be absolute waste, if the war be waged for purposes inconsistent with the general wishes or tendencies of Europe. Were we to give such a definition of English interests as Italy, France, Germany, and Russia would deem hostile to theirs, we might impose our will for a time, but we should be baffled in the end."

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LADIES, great bargains; embrace this opportunity; buy at once at half price; glace and glove boots. Zions.

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| All colours, 5½d | Bedroom Towels, 3d |
| Salerno Lustres, 5½d | Check Glass Cloth, 5½d |
| Norwich Stripes, 5½d | Good White Calico, 2½d |
| Fancy Checks, 5½d | Strong Grey Calico, 2½d |
| Washing Alpacas, 5½d | Fine White Flannel, 11½d |
| White Muslins, 6½d | Fine Mosquito Net, 8½d |
| Lace Stripes, 6½d | Long Lace Curtains, 3s 11d |
| Lace Checks, 6½d | Coloured Table Covers, 2s 11d |
| Marcella Muslins, 6½d | Table Napkins, 2s 11½d doz. |
| Great Bargains, 6½d | Beautiful Prints, 3½d |
| Victoria Lawns, 4½d | Good Brown Holland, 5½d |
| Glazed Linings, 1½d | White Figured Dimity, 6½d |
| Good Silesia, 4½d | Fine White Diapers, 8½d |
| Good Prints, 3½d | Wide White Sheeting, 9½d |
| Print Dresses, 2s 6d | Wide Grey Sheeting, 6½d |

Berlin Wool, 2d dozen
Black Braid, 1s piece
Wide Ribbons, 3d yard
Crochet Cotton, 2d reel
Machine Cotton, 400 yards, 3d
Needles, the best, 1½d
Brooks' best Cotton, 1½d
Boys' fashionable Scarfs, 6½d
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, 4½d
Ladies' Coloured Gloves, 6d
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 6½d
Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, 2½d
New Muslin Ruffling, 2½d
Large Twill Parachutes, 1s 6d
Good Silk Umbrellas, 4s 11d
Children's Parachutes, 11½d.

| TO-DAY, (Wednesday.) | TO-DAY, (Wednesday.) |
|---|---|
| Men's Socks, 3d | Rich Grey Silks, 11½d |
| Boys' Socks, 3d | All new styles, 11½d |
| Men's Shirts, 1s | Japanese Scrolls, 1s 6d |
| Alpaca Coats, 6s 11d | The newest Goods, 1s 6d |
| China Silk, 4s 11d | Pure Glace Silks, 1s 11d |
| Linen Coats, 6s 11d | Great bargains at 1s 11d |
| White Shirts, 2s 11d | Every style at 1s 11d |
| Paper Collars, 4½d | Good Black Silks, 1s 11d |
| Linen Collars, 6d | China Silks, wide, 1s 8d |
| Boys' Suits, 3s 11d | Ecru Tasso Silks, 1s 3d |
| Boys' Hats, 1s | Embossed China Silk, 1s 3d |
| Colonial Tweed, 1s 9d | Children's Marcella Pelisses, 3s 11d |
| Tweed Trousers, 5s 11d | Infants' Hoods and Hats, 1s 11d |
| Moleskin Trousers, 5s 11d | Children's Print Costumes, 1s 11d. |
| Paget Coats, 8s 11d | |
| Cloth Vests, 2s 11d | |
| Rich Japanese Silk, 9½d | |
| Rich Broché Tasso, 9½d | |

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.
To-day, Wednesday.
To-day, Wednesday.
RILEY, BROTHERS, Brickfield-hill.
RILEY, BROTHERS, Oxford-street.

ON VIEW UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK, THIS DAY (Wednesday).
£700, SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS worth of TAPESTRY CARPETS, nice patterns to choose from; may be had by the yard, or made into carpets and laid down.
VERY WIDE MATTING, of prime quality, at 1s per yard
FANCY MATTING, CHECKED MATTING, FIBRE and YARN MATTING
OILCLOTH, various widths, very cheap
Door Mats, Door Slips, in yarn, tapestry, velvet pile, or sheepskin
Axminster Hearthrugs
Crossley's tapestry, and velvet pile Hearthrugs
Table-covers, in nice variety
Blankets, Counterpanes, and Towels.
W. B. CAMPBELL, Royal Furnishing Arcade, next the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

W. CRAWFORD and CO., 57, CARTER-LANE, St. Paul's, London, E.C., beg to state that they are open for any Commercial transactions, as to Consignments, for granting Drafts, and presenting Commercial Bills for acceptance and payment for buying English goods at a very small commission, and forwarding goods to any place in England or the Continent.
We beg to draw your attention to a very important English invention we have on hand, viz., WOOLLEN BLANKETS or COVERINGS, of large sizes, COMBINED WITH AN AIR PILLOW. It will be found most necessary and useful for military men, travellers, invalids, for use in hospitals, &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—
It is the finest substitute for a bed.
The pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.
It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.
Price from 15s to 30s each.
When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to
W. CRAWFORD and CO.

SEWING COTTON
Trade mark—A Goat s Head.
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Patent Glace and Six Cord SoftCOTTONS for hand and machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.
EXHIBITION PRIZES.
The Only Prize Medal .. .. London, 1851.
The Only First-class Prize Medal Paris, 1855.
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The Only Diploma of Honour .. Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award .. .. Philadelphia, 1876.
CAUTION.—The genuine article has the name "Brook's" on each ticket.
J. BROOK and BROS., Meltham Mills.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT for a Lady is 6 Pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid GLOVES, packed in an elegant Scented Sachet. Country orders have special attention. 13, Hunter-street.

OILSKIN CLOTHING, the best and cheapest. Goldstein's Oilskin Factory, 217, Lower George-street.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. MATER AND CO. (A. C. Huenerbein), 218, Pitt-street, Sydney, beg to draw the attention of intending purchasers of GRAND and SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTES to their well-assorted selection of Grand Pianofortes, by Bluthner (Leipsic), whose instruments have obtained the HIGHEST HONOURS at the Vienna and Philadelphia International Exhibitions, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; Semi-grand Pianofortes, by Hagspiel and Ruschpler (Dresden), which for richness of tone, fine workmanship, durability, and cheapness, are unsurpassed by any instruments imported yet.

FOR SALE, a bargain, an Alexandre HARMONIUM, 10 stops, quite new. Also, an Aucher Frere's cottage PIANO; ditto, large English Barrel ORGAN, with 55 airs, with drum and triangle attached. J. KITTLER, 328, George-street, upstairs.

BORD'S Pianos and American Organs, at wholesale prices. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., 144, Pitt-st.

PIANOS for HIRE, at 10s, 8s per month. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-street.

£15—GOOD tone, excellent PIANO, guaranteed sound. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-street.

£10—HARMONIUM, great bargain. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-street.

£2 PER MONTH, all makers' new PIANOS. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-street.

OPEN THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, until 9 o'clock to suit the convenience of those who cannot come during the daytime.
THE GREAT EXHIBITION.
THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE
MUSICAL BOXES, NEW AIRS.
JUST ARRIVED, ex AGNES ROSE, a fine assortment, now ready, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 tunes, visible bells, beautifully finished interior and exterior; the largest assortment in Sydney. No house should be without one of these handsome and entertaining pieces of furniture. They are all open for inspection, and may be heard by visitors to the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE at any time.
The £28, £38, and other PIANOFORTES are worthy of notice.
Between 3 and 4 o'clock a Musician, who thoroughly understands the mechanism of the various instruments, Pianos, Organs, Harmoniums, &c., will be in attendance to show them to visitors and intending purchasers.
"What a pretty place this is; I've seen nothing like it in Sydney; and how very cheap the things are!"
Expressions such as these are usual as people enter the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
The ambition of the Proprietor has always been to secure the unlimited confidence of the public, hence the strict adoption of the three leading principles of business, viz.:—
PLAIN FIGURE PRICES! NO ABATEMENT! PROMPT NET CASH!
W. B. CAMPBELL.

A VISIT to MATER and CO., 218, Pitt-street, Sydney, will convince purchasers of PIANOFORTES (Grand, Semi-grand, and Cottage), Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, that their establishment is the cheapest in Sydney. For cash buyers a liberal discount allowed.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON TIME PAYMENTS
INSTRUMENTS TUNED and REPAIRED
Instruments taken in exchange
Instruments bought may be exchanged if not approved of after one month, free of charge if unblemished.
Please note address.
MATER and CO. (A. C. Huenerbein), 218 Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE, by Aucher, Freres; full compass, folding keyboard. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, Spring and O'Connell streets.

## HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, HOUSE, 4 rooms, brick-built, on stone foundation; ground 33 feet by 182 deep; close to station. Apply Tudor House, Palace-street, Petersham.

TERRACE of five HOUSES, in Bellevue-street, each seven rooms, for SALE, return 10 per cent. clear. S. THOMPSON and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, 386, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, Balmain, close to Darling-street Ferry, substantial Brick COTTAGE, 4 large rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry, water, land 60 feet frontage, excellent garden, good order. THOMAS H WALKER, Estate Agent, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

PETERSHAM.—For SALE, a new COTTAGE, 4 rooms. Apply Working Men's Institute, Petersham.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a splendid Block of LAND (12 acres), near suburban station, elevated, cleared, stumped, and fenced; for a gentleman's residence it is all that could be desired; it is also a first-rate block for subdivision, having large frontages to two good roads. JACKSON and PEEK, 267, Georgestreet.

SALE, 4 COTTAGES, in Raglan-street, Waterloo. Apply J. COOMBER, Builder, Raglan-street.

FOR immediate SALE, terms cash, 3 Allotments Land, beautifully situated. Oxford Hotel, Newtown.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION.—For Private SALE, a fine block of LAND, suitable for a gentleman's residence, being nicely elevated, and fronting a first-class road; Torrens' title. Jackson and Peek, 267, George-st.

FOR SALE
Terrace of Stone Houses, Woolloomooloo, paying 10 per cent., £4500
2 Allotments, Paddington-street, £6 5s per foot, all fenced in
17 feet of Land, Hill-street, Surry Hills, £160
Terrace of Houses, Surry Hills, always let, £1900
Cottage, Riley-street, Surry Hills, a bargain, £650
3 Brick Houses, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo, £700
2½ Acres Land, Coogee, ocean frontage, £100
56 feet of Land, Macquarie-street South, £12 per foot
Block of Land, Lavender Bay, North Shore, water frontage
30 feet of Land, corner block, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills, £9 9s per foot
2 Stone Houses, water frontage, Balmain, £1500.
J. S. M'ELVENEY, House, Land, and Estate Agent, 91, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, Terrace 7 Houses, Darlinghurst, £2800
Terrace 3 Houses, Glebe Road, on easy terms
Terrace 4 Houses, in city
Cottage, 6 rooms, Woollahra, gas, &c., £525
Cottage, Woollahra, 6 rooms, gas, £650
Cottage, 6 rooms, Manly Beach, £375
2 Houses, Darlinghurst, 6 rooms, gas, water, £1250
2 Houses, Darlinghurst, a bargain, £650
Villa, Wilson-street, Newtown, 8 rooms, £750.
WALTER COOK, Temple Court, King-street.

TO SALE, by private contract, the princely MANSION and GROUNDS of Carrara, near Vaucluse, on the most eligible position in the beautiful harbour of Port Jackson. Communication with Sydney by the South Head Road and by water. Particulars described in previous advertisements. Apply for cards to view, &c., to G. RATTRAY, 1, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

STANMORE.—For SALE, VILLA, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, &c. Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

PITT-STREET. — EXTENSIVE CITY PROPERTY.
For SALE, all that large Freehold Block of LAND, together with the COTTAGES thereon, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 134 feet, with the great depth of about 170 feet. For particulars apply to BATT and RODD, Land and Estate Agents, 132, Pitt-street.

A GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
RANDWICK, a first-class HOUSE, containing 2 halls, drawing and dining room, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, and large cellar, finished in first-rate style and conveniently and pleasantly situated, overlooking the racecourse; orchard planted; also coach-house and stables, and subdivided grounds.
Cards to view and further particulars from
HARDIE and GORMAN, Bell's-chambers.

FOR SALE, FARM, 7 acres, Cottage, &c., orchard orange trees, the whole under cultivation; elevation high, overlooking Hon. John Lackey's residence and grounds, Pennant Hills, surrounding district, and Lighthouse; Guilford railway station 1½ mile distant. Apply A. W. CASTLE, Temple Court, King-street.

LAND for SALE, splendid allotment, 132 feet frontage, 200 deep, South Kingston. Vaughan, 152, King-st.

FOR SALE, at Redfern, a new brick HOUSE, containing five rooms; water, gas, and every convenience; freehold.
A. W. MIHELL, Botany Road.

AN Allotment of GROUND for SALE, 22 feet Surry-street, No. 85, apply W. DEAREY.

BURWOOD.—BLOCK or ALLOTMENTS for SALE. Terms. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

BALMAIN.—For SALE, two COTTAGES and Allotment. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

FOR SALE, 100 Acres of LAND, a rich black loam, suitable for an orangery, being well sheltered, permanently watered, with a run for 100 head of cattle, about one mile from main road, and four miles from railway platform; price, £1 15s per acre, cash.
W. TINDALE, 697, George-street.

FOR SALE, ALLOTMENT, 31 x 99, situate Hart-street, Tempe. Apply Tollgate, Cook's River.

FOR SALE, a Weatherboard COTTAGE only. Apply Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.
IT'S WORTH KNOWING HOW EASY TO GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN on the easiest terms ever known.
SOMERSET ESTATE.
ASHFIELD! ASHFIELD!
60 VERY CHOICE VILLA SITES, only a few minutes' walk from the railway.
TO EVERYBODY WHO WANTS TO MAKE A SNUG RETREAT OF THEIR OWN.
NOTE.—The price is low—about one-half what would be charged by building societies, &c., who charge fees, fines, and a host of other things. Title, Torrens Act.
TERMS—48 easy MONTHLY INSTALMENTS (to suit rich and poor). No interest whatever is charged, nor expense of any kind. Early application is necessary. Lithographs are ready, and may be had at SIPPEL BROTHERS', opposite Police Office, George-street, and at the proprietor's residence.
JAMES BARTLETT, Prospect Hall, Ashfield, near the land for sale.
J. B. at home every afternoon.

FARMS and ORCHARDS for SALE, on terms.
W. DOUGLASS, 170, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 2 HOUSES, Surry Hills, good position, 4 rooms, hall, and kitchen, cheap. 154, Oxford-street.

BOARDING-HOUSE, for SALE, 23 beds, position A1, bargain, 125. J. Pringle, 168, Pitt-street.

168 PITT-ST.—JAMES PRINGLE has for SALE, 3 Allotments, Petersham, each 32 x 133, £175
6 brick Houses, freehold, rents 60s week, £1300
Houses, Paddington, £400, £650, £750, and £900
3 Houses, off Parramatta-street, bargain, £450
House, Albion Estate, gas, water, sewer, £750
2 Houses, each 6 rooms, gas, water, cheap, £800
Cottages, Newtown, £200; one, land, 40 x 120, £350.

## LAW.

### SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

IN EQUITY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, Primary Judge.

IN RE MALCOLM'S WILL.

On the motion of Mr. Manning, two new trustees were appointed to carry out the trusts of the will.

The order was made, subject to the filing another affidavit of fitness of the proposed trustees.

IN RE TAYLOR'S WILL.

On the motion of Dr. Donovan, two new trustees were appointed to carry out the trusts of the will.

IN RE DRENNAN'S WILL.

Dr. Sly moved for the appointment of two new trustees to carry out the trusts of the will. The motion was refused, as the testator had appointed originally three trustees, all of whom being dead, the Court, unless some special reason enacted, would not appoint a lesser number in the interest of the persons taking under the will.

BROWN V. DIBBS.

Mr. Butler, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Dibbs, moved for an order for inspection of certain documents in the possession of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Darley and Mr. Davis appeared for the plaintiff.

The motion, on the application of the defendant, was adjourned for the purpose of replying to certain allegations in affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiff.

IN RE YOUNGER AND OTHERS (INFANTS).

On the motion of Mr. Canedell, the Court made an order appointing a guardian for the infants herein.

Mr. John Hugh Davies was appointed.

Before their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

RAND V. WILLIAMS.

Robert Rand sued Thomas Williams for *trespass* to goods, by seizing and taking away certain stud breeding ewes and fat sheep of the plaintiff, and impounding them in a yard unfit and improper for such a purpose, and kept them impounded for a long time without food, and afterwards violently driven them and impounded them in another yard unfit and improper for the purpose; and again in a third yard unfit and improper for the purpose. Averment of damage. The defendant pleaded (*inter alia*) that the sheep were trespassing and doing damage on land in the occupation of the defendant, who drove them to, and impounded them in, the nearest public pound as a distress for the damages. The plaintiff replied and demurred to that plea, on the ground—1. That the plea admits the several pounds in which the sheep were impounded to have been unfit and improper for the purpose; it is immaterial to consider whether the defendant was or was not justified in seizing the sheep. 2. The plea confessed, but did not avoid, the cause of action. 3. That if the defendant was justified in impounding the sheep, he was in law bound to impound them in a fit and proper pound, and as the plea admits that was done, the defendant, in seizing and taking the sheep, became liable in the action.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the demurrer; Mr. C. B. Stephen in support of the plea.

This demurrer was argued on last Thursday. On Friday morning judgment was given for the defendant. The reasons given by the Court were, substantially, as follow:—

The CHIEF JUSTICE said: The plaintiff, on the first count of his declaration, complained that the defendant seized and took certain ewes and fat sheep of the plaintiff and impounded them in a yard unfit and improper for the purpose, and afterwards drove them to, and impounded them in two other similar yards. The defendant, to that count, pleaded that he was the occupant of certain lands upon which the ewes and sheep were trespassing and doing damage, whereupon they were seized and taken to the nearest public pound. That plea was demurred to, on the ground that the portion of the declaration which averred that the ewes and sheep were impounded in an unfit and improper yard was a substantive part of the declaration, and was not answered by the plea. The consideration of the demurrer gave rise to two questions—1st. Was an impounding in a yard, unfit and improper for the purpose, a ground of action at all? 2nd. If it was a cause of action, was it not, in the present declaration, averred as a matter of aggravation only? On the first point two cases had been cited, on behalf of the plaintiff, for the purpose of showing that a person who impounded in a pound unfit for the purpose was liable in an action. The first case was *Wilder v. Spear* (3 Ad. and E. 547), in which the declaration was similar to the present. A number of ewes and wethers of the plaintiff were impounded in a small, wet, muddy, and dirty pound. The Lord Chief Baron, before whom the case was tried, told the jury that "the plaintiff's right to a verdict would depend upon the question whether or not the pound was generally fit for impounding such a number of sheep as the defendants had put in, and not whether, at the time in question, it was, from particular circumstances, unfit; and he advised the jury to find for the defendants if they thought that the sheep were not overdriven, that the pound was not too small, and that it was generally a proper place, although it might have been in an unfit state at the time of taking this distress. He was of opinion that the right of impounding could not be made dependent upon the state of the weather; but he also intimated a doubt whether the question as to the temporary condition of the pound was raised on the pleadings. And he said that the defendants would have no right to put the sheep into any other place than the manor pound." Exception was taken to that ruling, and, after hearing argument, the Court overruled it. In the course of the argument, a passage from *Doctor and Student*, and *Vasper v. Edwards* (12 Mod., 659), were cited. In the latter, it was said in argument, "The distress must be in a convenient pound, and if it be not such, and a distress is put into it and abused, though it be what is called a common pound, the distrainer shall answer for it. And, therefore, if a live beast be put into a place in which there are sharp spikes, by which the beast is stuck, though it be a public pound, the distrainer shall answer for it, for it is his pound, and it is he who shall have a *parco fracto* for the breach of it, and not the lord; vide *Doctor and Student*, C. 27,"—but in that authority there referred to no corresponding passage appeared. In delivering his judgment Lord Denman, C. J., said:—"It is clear that the ruling of the Lord Chief Baron cannot be maintained. It is immaterial what the pound habitually was, if, at the time of the impounding, it was in a bad condition. Suppose the distress had been taken at a time of flood, could the defendants have justified putting the sheep into the pound when it was covered with water? The question must be what the condition of the pound was at the particular time. A party distraining is to impound for safe custody, and not so as to destroy the subject of distress." Littledale, J., concurred, and said:—The distrainer must, at his peril, find a proper pound; generally the manor pound would be the proper place; but if that is not in a fit state he must find another. The pound must be in a proper condition at the time of impounding, and the issues here refer to that time." His Honor laid stress on the words of Littledale, J., because the words of his judgment were cited in a later case (in 1860) as the grounds of the decision arrived at. In *Bignell v. Clark* (29 L. J. Ex. 257) (S. C. 5 H. and N. 485) the declaration was not in *trespass*, as in the preceding case, but in *case*, for putting sheep in an improper pound. The trial was had before Martin B., who left it to the jury to find "whether the pound was in an obviously unfit and improper state to receive the sheep." A verdict was given for the plaintiff, and a rule nisi for a new trial was unsuccessfully moved for. In his judgment, Pollock, C.B., at page 258, said, "With regard to the law, we think it was correctly laid down in the case cited (*Wilden v. Speer*) that the distrainer must, at his peril, find a fit and proper pound. Generally the manor pound will be a fit and proper place, but if it is not so, he must find another; the pound must be a fit and proper place at the time of the impounding. In this case it appeared that the pound was generally sufficient, but that was not the question. The inquiry was whether it was in a fit and proper state at the particular time of the impounding. The other Judges were of the same opinion. Martin B., in speaking of *Wilder v. Speers*, said: "And that case is quite in accordance with good sense and with the ancient authorities. When a man for his own benefit, instead of bringing an action, distrains cattle damage *feasant*, his duty surely is to put them in a proper place, and keep them in a proper place, that is in a place in a fit and proper state. The question, therefore, was whether the pound was in a fit and proper state." It would be seen from the reasoning in each of those cases that it was upon the person impounding to find a proper pound. He had the choice of pounds, and he was bound, at his peril, to select one proper for the purpose. It was strange how bare the books were of authorities before those two cases. They depended on one authority only, *Vasper v. Edwards*, which was reported in Lord Raymond's reports—Salkeld, and 12 modern reports, though in the last only was the point now in question dealt with. That was an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit* by a pig. The pig was taken and impounded, but escaped from the pound; an action for the trespass was then brought. The report stated—"This case depended for a long time, and was several times spoke to at the Bar." A summary of the arguments were given. *Inter alia*, it was said, "for the distress must be in a convenient pound, and if it be not such, and a distress is put into it and abused, though it be what is called a common pound, the distrainer shall answer for it. And, therefore, if a live beast be put into a place in which there are sharp spikes by which the beast is stuck, though it be a public pound, the distrainer shall answer for it, for it is his pound, and it is he shall have a *parco fracto* for the breach of it, and not the lord." That certainly was not a decision of a Court, but to that argument, the report stated, Lord Holt, C.J., *strongly* inclined, which, however, did not make it law. The decision was given by the Court, after great consideration. In a subsequent term, at page 664, Lord Holt, C. J., said: "And surely it is the default of the defendant (plaintiff?) that he put it in an ill pound; surely, none will say that if a hog is put into such a pound as cannot keep it and then it escapes, that he can afterwards bring trespass, and it being a common pound makes not to the case; for be the pound, common or not, it is the pound of him that uses it for that time, and the law does not require a man to put the distress in a common pound but only that it be put in a pound overt, or be fed, at the peril of the distrainer, and taken care of by him. And common pounds are either by custom, tenure, or agreement among the inhabitants of a vill or manor, and not by common law. But if there be a common pound, and one will use it, he must take care to keep it, and if it be broke he shall have a *parco fracto*, though it be another man's pound, as in another man's close, which shows it to be the pound of him that uses it as such. Then he ought to keep his pound; or if it be out of repair, and he put cattle in it and they escape, is it reasonable he should take advantage of his neglect? Surely it is not for the distrainer for his benefit, and the law appoints none else to take care of it; and though some pounds have haywards, who are officers *in facto*, yet the law takes not any notice of them"—that was the authority on which the later cases proceeded. From those three cases two principles might be gathered, viz., That a person impounding might impound in any pound he chose. And secondly, that when he had impounded, the pound selected was *his pound*, and he had to take care of it as no one else had been legally appointed. His Honor had referred to many cases in *Bacon's Abridgment*, *Tyner's Abridgment*, *Doctor and Student*, and other like authorities, in all of which it was laid down that the pound used was the pound of the person who impounded. He had the option of selecting his pound, and was, therefore, liable if it was not fit and proper in state or condition. That law, so settled by those cases, was not applicable here, as the same state of things did not exist. In the first place, a person impounding could *not* select his pound; secondly, there was a person appointed to keep each pound, of whom the Court was bound to take notice, as he had been appointed in pursuance of a statute. *Therefore* as the grounds for the reasoning in those cases did not exist, the decisions did not apply. By the "Impounding Act of 1865" (29 Vic. No. 2), it was enacted in section 3 that, pounds might, on certain things being done, be established. By section 4 it was enacted, "To every such pound there shall be a poundkeeper," &c. By section 8, the poundkeeper was, at his own cost, bound to keep the pound, to which he was appointed, clean and in good repair, and to provide sustenance. By section 22 it was enacted that, "Any occupant, upon whose lands any animals shall trespass, may drive, or otherwise take or send the same to the public pound nearest by a practicable road or highway to the land where the same were trespassing . . . . . and may . . . . deliver them to the poundkeeper to be impounded," &c. The poundkeeper would be responsible for all that took place after the animals, following the words of the Act, had been delivered to him. The right of the person impounding to select a pound having been taken away, he was not liable if the pound, established by law, and which he was bound to use, was not kept in a fit and proper state and condition through the want of care or the negligence of the poundkeeper, also appointed by law. Any right of action was against the poundkeeper for not performing the duties imposed upon him by statute. The distrainer was not liable for default on the part of the poundkeeper. Therefore that part of the declaration which averred that the sheep and ewes were impounded in a yard unfit and improper for the purpose was an immaterial averment, as it disclosed no cause of action. His Honor was also further of opinion that, assuming it did disclose a cause of action, it was merely matter of aggravation; if made out to the satisfaction of a jury, the plaintiff would be entitled to have his damages thereby enhanced. It was not necessary to refer to any authority for that view, it was beyond question, clear, that the "seizing and taking" was the gist of the action. On the authority *Gates v. Bailey* (2 Wils. 213), if an authority were necessary, his Honor held, that the demurrer should be overruled as the plea answered the substantive averments in the declaration; the others were mere matters in aggravation and not material.

Mr. Justice HARGRAVE said: The plaintiff's complaint, in the first count, was of the defendant's conduct in the treatment of the plaintiff's sheep, seized, taken, and impounded in an unfit place. The gist of the action was not the *seizing* and *taking* only, but the seizing and taking and impounding them in a yard improper for the purpose. The latter averment was the most material part of the count, and could not be struck out or omitted from the construction of the count. The plea accordingly was insufficient, as it did not answer the essential matter complained of. As between the plaintiff and defendant it was immaterial where or in whose pound the ewes and sheep were impounded, so long as the pound was fit and proper. The defendant's liabilities could not be shifted on to the shoulders of a third person merely as statutory or common law owner or keeper of the pound. It was clear that the ewes and sheep were not injured until they were driven into the pound, which might have been perfectly fit and proper for the impounding of other, or a less number of animals. It might possibly be that the poundkeeper would be liable to the Government for neglect of duty on his part; but he could not be made liable to the sheep owner for the acts of a person who used the pound. The two cases cited by the plaintiff's counsel had been decided by (six) English Judges of the highest eminence as to the common law of impounding; and were recognised authorities for the rights and liabilities of impounder, and owners as therein laid down; viz.: If a person impounded he was liable in damages to the owner of the animals impounded if they were injured by being put into an improper pound. Those cases strictly applied to our colonial law in the same matters, and the plea was insufficient on each of the grounds specified in the demurrer. Further, it had been contended that the word "impound" in the Act was to be stripped of its common law meaning and effect. Such a contention was erroneous. Where that word was used it carried with it all the rights, duties, and liabilities connected with it at common law. That Court had already maintained in very many cases the great importance of construing all colonial statutes so that all words of established common law meaning should retain the exact meaning of such common law words in defining all rights and liabilities of all parties in the colony. It was also perfectly clear that the remedy against the defendant for his wrongful acts might be cumulative upon any remedy against the negligent poundkeeper either to the plaintiff or the defendant. For those reasons the demurrer should be upheld, as the plea omitted to answer an essential part of the declaration. A duty was cast upon a person who impounded to use a pound fit and proper for the animals impounded, and he was always liable to the owner for any breach of that duty.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT regretted that the question had been argued as to whether the averment, that the ewes and sheep were put into a pound unfit and improper for the purpose, was an aggravation of the principal trespass, or itself a substantial trespass. Without doubt, that animals were impounded in an improper pound was a serious cause of complaint, so much so that it might be made a substantial cause of action, as in *Bignell v. Clark*, cited by his Honor the Chief Justice. By the technical way in which the declaration had been drawn, in his Honor's opinion, the impounding, the *seizing* and *taking*, was the substantial part of the declaration; the mode in which the sheep and ewes were impounded was matter of aggravation. By the Impounding Act, the common law meaning of, and incidents attached to, the word *impound* were greatly qualified and modified, and, to some extent, got rid of altogether. The word as used in the Act, ceased to have the effect it would have in England. By the cases cited by the plaintiff's counsel, it was clear that in England a person might impound in any place he chose (within the county). In the colony he had no option. By the common law he might, he was bound, to look after, and attend to, the pound he selected; it was *his* pound. In the colony a poundkeeper was appointed by statute, with whom the law allowed no interference. It was the pound of the law, and not the pound of the impounder. It was impossible to hold that the law, laid down by the English cases, applied when the statute created a state of circumstances altogether different. For the determination of the demurrer it was a matter of indifference whether the Court held that the averment in question was a substantial one, or only one of aggravation. His Honor dealt with it as a substantial averment. Did the plea meet it? The defendant justified under a statute by which any rights he had were given. By the act a distrainer of animals could only impound them on his own land for a limited period; in that respect the statute differed from the common law. When a statute gave a person a right to do an act, and that act was done, could he be held liable for doing it? To hold that he would be liable would be contrary to the recognised mode of construing statutes. [His Honor then went through the material sections, 3, 4, 8, and 22 of the Act.] The 22nd section, under which the plea had been framed, was the most important. A person wishing to impound any animals "may deliver them to the poundkeeper to be impounded," &c. His obligations were completed when the animals were delivered to the keeper; all of the rest devolved upon the poundkeeper. Taking the averment as substantial it did not disclose a cause of action against the defendant. If the defendant justified the seizing and taking to the pound, he would be released from all further liabilities; the poundkeeper would be liable for any other acts causing damage. But should the defendant not be able to justify the original seizing, and taking, and driving to the pound, he would be liable for all the subsequent injuries, caused either by an improper and unfit pound, or otherwise arising out of the original trespass. His Honor had considered the matter with great care and anxiety, with a desire, if possible, to make the defendant liable. After consideration he entirely agreed with the Chief Justice, and thought that the demurrer should be overruled.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Bull applied for the issue of a certificate of conformity to George Harrison. His Honor said that, according to the evidence of insolvent, he had made a false statement in his schedule to the effect that he had land and a house mortgaged to two gentlemen. It appeared, by his sworn statement subsequently, that he had merely given a promissory note to one gentleman who had endorsed it to another. Insolvent, though in the Government service, had never stated that fact, and he directed the Registrar to inform the Principal Under-Secretary thereof. His Honor directed an affidavit of explanation to be filed within ten days, and adjourned the hearing until the 9th proximo.

Mr. Curtiss applied for the issue of a certificate to Christopher Brown. His Honor said that it appeared that prior to his insolvency Brown had sold his remaining assets, and that the money had not found its way into a proper channel. A portion of it, as appeared, had been paid to his attorney. His Honor adjourned the hearing until the 16th October, to afford insolvent an opportunity to give an explanation as to what he had paid to his solicitor.

His Honor directed the issue of certificates of conformity, on the usual conditions, as follows:—On the application of Mr. Williamson, to Alfred Joseph Cole; to Henry Fairfax under one sequestration, the consideration of an application under another sequestration being adjourned for a week; on the application of Mr. Bull, to George Brown; on the application of Mr. Stafford, to Charles Thomas Norton; and to Richard Todd.

Mr. Manning, instructed by Mr. Holden, applied for the issue of a certificate to John Rayden Bingle. His Honor stated that objections had been filed by the official assignee, and he adjourned the hearing until the 9th October, to allow insolvent to make any explanation he might desire to do.

The adjourned certificate application of Samuel Defries was further adjourned until the 23rd October, to allow insolvent to produce a document of his release from bankruptcy in England, or secondary evidence thereof.

In the matter of David Loesberg, Mr. S. C. Brown, on behalf of the official assignee and a creditor, opposed an adjourned application for a certificate, and asked for an adjournment to allow of a further examination being made. The hearing was adjourned, costs being allowed to insolvent.

SURRENDERS.

James Harris, of Waratah. Liabilities, £46 7s. 10d. Assets, £1 15s. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.

James de Rome, of Gulgo, selector. Liabilities, £247 12s. Assets, £221 15s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

SCHEDULES FILED.

James Troy, of Gogeldrie. Liabilities, £1038. Assets, £8.

Michael Nash, of Gogeldrie. Liabilities, £730. Assets, £21.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, September 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Heydon Hezekiah Hall and Paul Siemen Forbes, adjourned special, for proof of debts; Gottfried Fischer, third; Patrick Stanton, third; Thomas Wright, first and only; Joseph Landers, first and only; Nicholas Stiepewich, special, for proof of debts; Archibald M'Lachlan, adjourned first and only; James Alexander Thompson, same. Before the District Commissioner at Newcastle, Margaret Sullivan, first and only; at Wingham, Francis Marrin, first and only; at Forbes, Pierce Collits, first and only.

Thursday, September 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Annie Theresa Hutchinson, application for attachment for not filing schedule; Michael Gabriel Cunningham, motion for release of estate; A. J. S. Bank v. George Galvin, order nisi for compulsory sequestration. Before the District Commissioner: At Armidale, Henry James M'Cooey, first and only; at Kiama, George Henry Williamson, same; at Nowra, William Emery, same.

Friday, September 28, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Charles Johnstone, third; Thomas Christie, first and only; Thomas Hardie, second; John Moore, first and only; Michael Ryan, special, for proof of debts; David Barnett and David Lawrence Levy, adjourned third; David Barnett, same; David Lawrence Levy, same; William Hare, first; Patrick Dolan, adjourned second; John Morris, special, for proof of debts. Before the District Commissioner: At Grafton, Michel Kane, first and only; at Braidwood, James Fleming, same.

Monday, October 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Henry Wood, special examination of insolvent and a witness; John Wolstencroft, adjourned examination.

Tuesday, October 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Certificate Applications—Charles Smith, William Arthur Atkinson, Michael Reidy, Constantine Braithwaite, Charles Henry Wilton, John Noble, Michael Maney, William Conn, John M'Pherson, George Willoughby, Thomas Edward Ellis, Arthur Campbell (Boon, Hancock, and Campbell), Montague Levien Salamon, Jabez Buckman, Henry Fairfax, Christian Siegfried Mornsen, David Loesberg. Before the District Commissioner: At Hay, David Bird, first and only; at Wagga Wagga, Patrick Bergin, same; at Inverell, William Young, second.

Wednesday, October 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: G. A. Davis, first and only; Charles Henry Kinewell, same; Arthur Barlow, same; Hamilton White, same; Frederick Heusohkel, same; Edward Benson, second; Samuel Sullings, first; Sun Hung Kee, special, for proof of debts; Henry Reid Hore, adjourned single. Before the District Commissioner: At Newcastle, Henry Braddon Lover, first and only; at Carcoar, Thomas Nelson, same; at Glen Innes, Duncan Cameron, special, for proof of debts.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Helsham and Hyam.

Twenty persons were fined for drunkenness.

John Hindman and Henry Benson, youths apprehended in the act of fighting in York-street, between the hours of 12 and 1, were each sentenced to pay 5s. penalty, or to be imprisoned two days.

Fanny Mitchell was charged with larceny. Joanna Carroll, of Carlton-street, off Parramatta-street, a widow, carrying on business as a dairywoman, deposed that on Sunday night the prisoner, who lives next door but one to her, came with an infant in her arms to her house, out of the way of her husband, having had a row with him; she allowed her to remain all night, and to sleep in her (witness's) own bed; before going to bed witness put her pocket, containing a purse and 30s. in silver, under her pillow; about 6 o'clock on Monday morning she got out of bed; prisoner immediately followed, and before witness had quite dressed went away to her own house; soon after this she (witness) found her pocket—not under the pillow, but on the floor at the foot of the bedstead—minus the purse and the money; she ran into prisoner's house at once, and charged her with the theft; she denied having taken the purse, and returned with witness to search her house for the missing purse; they did not find it, and she gave prisoner into custody; no person other than the prisoner and herself had been in the room from the time she put the purse under her pillow until she found it on the floor. To be imprisoned one month.

John Brown, charged with having stolen one bottle of brandy, valued at 6s., the property of Charles Deves, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Eliza Lyons was charged with having unlawfully and maliciously wounded Henry Saunders, by stabbing him in the hand. She admitted the wounding, but alleged that it was accident—that while she was peeling onions the prosecutor's wife threw threepence into her lap, which prosecutor went to take up, when he received the wound. Prosecutor said that it was a wilful act on her part. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—Before Messrs. Smart, Perdriau, Dixson, and M'Lean.—Five publicans' licenses were transferred: Henry Rouse to Edward W. Cooper, Edmund Wadly to Charles H. Jones, Peter Ellison to Henry Burns, Frederick P. Saunders to Jane Taylor, and William F. Hinchey to Frederick P. Saunders.

Before Messrs. Calvert, Perdriau, and Kippax.

On the summons paper were seventeen cases, of which two were postponed and nine were not prosecuted. In Cross v. Starkey, and Flecton v. Delaney, affiliation, in each case an order was made for payment of 6s. a week for the child's maintenance. In Clay v. Cohen, Reddin v. Johnson, Reddin v. Yeck, and Joseph v. Devlin, prosecutions under the Tenants Act, a seven days' warrant was issued in each.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Hunt, Smith, Neale, Ridge, Purves.

Five inebriates were each fined 5s., or two days' imprisonment.

George Graham, for being drunk and disorderly in Crown-street, was fined 10s., or four days.

John Hanley, dealer, brought up on suspicion of being of unsound mind from the effects of drink, was remanded for a week for medical treatment.

Jacob Mehl, found guilty of deserting from the American ship Star of the West, was sent to prison for three weeks, with hard labour.

William Sherman summoned Samuel Parry, master of the ship County of Anglesea. It seems that there was a slight dispute, during which the captain struck and kicked the complainant, but not very severely. The Bench considered the case proved, and found the defendant £2, with 5s. 10d. costs of Court and 21s. complainant's costs.

Ann Behan, an old offender, pleaded guilty to being drunk in Cumberland-street, and was fined 20s., or seven days.

Anselm Scott, labourer, was fined 20s., or seven days, for being drunk and disorderly in George-street, 20s., or seven days, for assaulting constable Day, 20s., or seven days for assaulting constable Hughes, and 20s., or seven days, for assaulting Margaret Witherington, all on the same occasion.

Thomas Anderson, labourer, and George Baker, fireman, for inciting the previously convicted prisoner to resist the police while arresting him in George-street, were each fined 40s., or fourteen days.

Thomas Duffy, for throwing, on the same occasion, a stone that struck constable Murphy on the head, was fined £3, or one month.

In the case of A. G. Lee v. M. M'Guire, breach of the Tenements Act, a warrant of ejectment against the defendant was ordered to be issued.

In the affiliation case of Emma Ashlin v. Joseph Bedwell, the defendant was ordered to pay 3s. 6d. a week for twelve months, and 5s. 10d. costs.

In the case of Henry Smith v. James Pashley, detention of property, the goods were ordered to be given up. In the wages case of Henry Nolan v. James Pashley, the plaintiff got a verdict for 28s. and 4s. 10d. costs. In the case of John Milson v. John Healey, damage to fence, defendant was fined 1s. and 7s. 8d. costs, or two days.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—The transfer of the Star Hotel from J. H. Galvin to Michael Cleary was approved, a wine license given to Reuben Cobley, and a packet license to William Oscar Hersee.

## MR. HURLEY (OF HARTLEY,) M.L.A., AT RYLSTONE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Friday evening, 21st instant, a dinner was given to Mr. Hurley, M.L.A., at the *Commercial Hotel*, Rylstone, at which about thirty gentlemen sat down. On the following evening the hon. member delivered an address from the verandah of the Globe Hotel, as follows:—He said: "Mr. Chairman, it was not my intention, originally, to have addressed the electors, but having been urgently requested by some of those present to do so, I will in a few words endeavour to give you an account of my stewardship, and take this opportunity of once more warmly thanking my supporters. I cannot help observing that during the last election there were some very disparaging remarks made anent me, but I am quite prepared, knowing that some of my late opponents are now present, to say that I overlook all that may have been said on that occasion and to only remember that, despite their vigorous opposition, I was triumphantly returned. Time will prove to you whether you erred in your choice of a member. "Deeds, not words," is my motto, for words are mere bubbles. On intimating my intention of standing for Hartley, I made you certain promises and representations, and now confidently and boldly ask you have I, or have I not, fulfilled those promises? Had my acts run counter to your interests and wishes I do not think I would be wrong in premising that I should not at the present moment have been standing here addressing you, nor should I have been so kindly and handsomely received by you yesterday. I represented your district in opposition to an avowed Ministerial candidate, and you, fully realising that Government had hitherto done nothing to advance the interests of the colony, but, on the contrary, was taking advantage of every opportunity to plunge the country into disgrace, unanimously and cheerfully accorded your vote for one who you had every reason to believe would use his utmost endeavours for your welfare; and I can conscientiously assert that I have never lost sight of your interests. I have never once absented myself from Parliament, but have both by vote and voice done everything in my power to advance the interests not only of the district I represent but the general welfare of the colony. Aware of the importance of party-government I offered my support to my late opponent, Mr. Neale, strongly advising him to come forward for the constituency of Wellington, where I should have it in my power to do him material service in getting him returned. (Hear, hear.) I can unscrupulously say that I am diligently working for your welfare. [A voice from the crowd: Why did you throw a wet blanket on the Wallerawang and Mudgee railway extension.] I have always advocated the line of railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee, and have constantly brought down the ire of the Minister and party for my steadfast opposition to any movement injurious to the district. I have, and always will, advocate railway movements. [A voice: Where is your vote-book?] The man who so persistently maintains in accusing me of throwing a wet blanket on the railway question, could not have understood all he read, or purposely adheres to the untruth. I am willing to bet him £100, the sum to be endowed to some charitable institution, that he will neither find in my vote nor voice anything in opposition to the Wallerawang railway question. I really believe I have done nothing during my stewardship to throw reflection on my supporters. My first act on taking my place was to ask Parliament to put aside a certain £1200 for the erection of a post and telegraph office suitable to the importance of the town of Rylstone. The Government at first refused; I then placed a motion on the paper, and after a debate Government and Parliament considered the matter, and granted a sum of £800, which as soon as an Appropriation Bill can be passed will be expended on a building suitable to the requirements of the town. I then asked for a sum to be placed on the Estimates for the formation of your recreation ground. I moved the advancement of the classification of your roads, as also a grant of land for a racecourse. No doubt all these are small matters in themselves, but yet the electors will not lose sight of the fact that I am not oblivious to their wishes and interests. On my returning to Sydney I shall endeavour to obtain the formation of a cattle-track somewhere above Rylstone, to remove the undoubted annoyance now caused you by the passage of stock through the town. The most difficult matter I have had to contend with has been the alteration of the original plan of Rylstone; with a great deal of trouble I succeeded in advising Government to obtain a competent report as to the best way for a direct road, should the railway (as I believe it will) pass to the east of Rylstone. It would not be wise on the part of Government to give a definite decision. There is not the least particle of doubt in my mind that the railway extension from Wallerawang to Mudgee will be made; two Ministries have signified their intention of supporting the movement, hence the question of alteration of the original plan will have to be held in abeyance for the present. The question of the bridge is, I must admit, rather puzzling; the Government has decided that the bridge, which will have to be thrown across the river at Rylstone, will be quite efficient for the passage of vehicles and stock, and necessarily it would be a waste of money to expend any sum on the repairs of the present bridge. But from my inspection of the bridge, it is my opinion that immediate steps should be taken to render it safe, and on my return to Sydney I shall give immediate attention to it. And now, gentlemen, I wish to say a few words on a subject of vast importance to your district, namely, the Progress Committee. You ought to be fully alive to the benefits accruing from the establishing of such a society, and ought to accord your earnest support to it. With reference to a rumour that I had expressed an opinion that the members of the Rylstone Progress Committee were all a set of lubbers and blockheads I emphatically deny ever having said so; and do you for a moment think I would have been guilty of such discourtesy towards a body of men who will, without doubt, be of the greatest service to me during the coming election? Mr. White, the secretary of the committee, will vouch for the respect I entertain for the committee, as he has, without exception, received my attention to all communications bearing any interest to the district. (Hear, hear.) There have been some allegations made with regard to my private and public life; and although it is not fair to mix up a man's private life with his political career, yet so proud am I of my rectitude and stainless reputation that I care not if my private life be dragged to the exposure of daylight. In conclusion, allow me to tender you my thanks for your kind attention to me this evening; and so thoroughly confident am I of having gained your good opinion, and having rendered you satisfaction in the discharge of my duties, so confident am I that no man can truthfully accuse me of indolence or negligence, although the electorate of Hartley is a vast and important one, that I have not the slightest hesitation in informing you that I intend to stand for Hartley again in the coming election, and such is my faith in your rightmindedness and your impartial and unbiassed judgment, that I can safely aver that I shall be triumphantly returned against all opposition and all comers.

## PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETING.—The ordinary meeting of the Council took place on Monday, the [illegible] instant. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Scott, Pye, Young, Burge, Taylor, Drew, and Mason. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Report of Improvement Committee read: Clause 1. The committee had, on the information contained in a letter from Mr. W. Turnbull, of 27th August last, calling the Council's attention to the existence of a street parallel with the western frontage of Mrs. Tessdale's property at the north-eastern boundary of the borough, instructed the Council-clerk to obtain particulars from the Surveyor-General's Office. Clause 2. Recommended an expenditure of £5 in gravelling the footpaths in Harvey's-buildings, and that the committee be empowered to carry out the kerbing and guttering of a portion of George-street, in conjunction with the metalling of George-street, from Marsden to O'Connell streets. Clause 3 read That it was recommended by a majority (the Chairman dissenting) that the committee would endeavour to carry out the laying down of drain pipes, to carry off the surface water from the front of the premises of Messrs. Cardinal, Murray, and Menser. The Chairman appended his protest against that recommendation to the report on the following grounds:—1. The work being solely of a private character, ought to be executed at private expense. 2. The recommendation being at variance with the by-laws of the borough, no sum being mentioned in the resolution when passed by the Council; and 3, the impossibility of finding a precedent for the work. Alderman Drew moved, and Alderman Young seconded, "That the report be received." Alderman Taylor moved, as an amendment, "That the report be not received." Alderman Pye seconded the amendment. The Mayor said the protest had no right to be in the report, and it became a question if the report was in order. Alderman Taylor then moved, as a further amendment, "That the report be referred back to the committee." Seconded by Alderman Pye. Ultimately the Mayor ruled the report out of order, on the ground that it disputed the ruling of the Mayor. A report was read from the Public Library Committee. The report, on the motion of Alderman Taylor, seconded by Alderman Drew, was received. A report from the inspector of nuisances referred to a number of closets he had found in Marsden Ward overflowing and many unclean drains and back yards, and intimated that he had given the respective owners notice to abate the nuisances. He had found that the washings from the hospital laundry flowed into a drain from which there was no apparent outlet. The washings from the tannery, belonging to Mr. Anderson, in Macquarie-street, caused many of the closets to overflow, carrying the filth into the creek and thence to the dam. The closets at the Public school omitted an offensive smell. In Marsden Ward there were 257 closets. More than half the closets in Anderson Ward were unfit for use. On premises in George-street there were twenty pigs in styes within the limits prescribed by law. In Phillip-street there was a water-hole into which three closets emptied. Many back yards were in a filthy state; other nuisances existed in Anderson Ward, in which there were 277 closets. In Gore Ward there were 259 closets. The inspector believed sheep were being slaughtered on the premises in this ward. Forest Ward contained 232 closets. There was only one nightcart in the town, and the owner could not always attend to a job; his charges were also heavy. The inspector further recommended that the Public school closets be more frequently emptied. Alderman Taylor moved the reception of the report. Alderman Young seconded. Motion carried. Alderman Drew moved the adoption of a report from the Improvement Committee brought up and published on a previous occasion. Seconded by Alderman Young. Alderman Taylor moved, "That the consideration of the report be postponed until next meeting." Seconded by Alderman Pye. The amendment was carried. Letter read from Mr. A. G. Smythe, calling attention to the dangerous state of the Kissing Point road, between All Saints Church and the boundary stone. The letter (after considerable discussion) was referred to the Improvement Committee. Letter read from Department of Public Works, stating that the cost of repairing the fresh-water dam, at Parramatta, amounted to £120 4s. 10d. Letter received from the Department of Lands, stating that applications had been received from Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for the extension of a road from Hassall-street, and asking if the Council had objection. The above letters were referred to the Improvement Committee. Alderman Drew moved,—"That the resolution passed by this Council, 4th December, 1876, with reference to the metalling of George-street, from Marsden to O'Connell streets, be carried out forthwith." Alderman Burge seconded the motion. After a long discussion a division was taken, and the votes being equal, the Mayor gave his casting vote in its favour. Alderman Young moved (on behalf of Alderman Ritchie), —"That George-street East, from Smith-street, be raised to its proper level and blue metalled, at an expense of £100." The motion was seconded by Alderman Taylor, and carried. Alderman Young moved, and Alderman Pye seconded,—"That the Mayor be requested to put himself in communication with the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, with a view to urge the speedy construction of the foot bridge across the cutting of the river at French's mill." Carried. Alderman Young moved,—"That a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen Pye, Booth, Ritchie, and the mover, be appointed by this Council to wait upon the Hon. Minister for Works to request that he will cause an officer to be sent to Parramatta to report as to the practicability and probable cost of widening Lennon Bridge, Church-street, with a view of placing a sum of money upon the Estimates for the purpose of widening the said bridge, to make it the same width as Church-street; and also to draw the attention of the Minister to the necessity of immediately providing increased accommodation for the goods traffic at Parramatta railway-station." Alderman Taylor seconded the motion. The motion, after some discussion, was carried, when Alderman Pye declined to form one of the deputation. Alderman Mason moved, and Alderman Young seconded, "That the Mayor cause tenders to be called for erecting a substantial ironbark fence round Belmore Park, according to a unanimous vote of the Council 27th March, 1876." Carried. The following motion, moved by Alderman Taylor, was lost, "That all works sanctioned by the Council, with the exception of those already commenced, and those sanctioned by the Council during the month of August and the present month, be rescinded, and are rescinded accordingly." The Council then rose.

STORM ON SUNDAY.—Parramatta and the adjacent districts were visited on Sunday with a copious downfall of rain and hail, mingled with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder. The first storm took place between 6 and 7 a.m., then clearing off, about half-past 12 the rain descended with fearful violence, and the hailstones were of great size. A cessation took place for about a couple of hours, when the storm recommenced and continued until after 5.30 p.m. Towards 7 p.m. the night became clear and fine. The afternoon was very cold. Many of the orchards sustained damage from the hailstones, and generally both fruit and flowers suffered from the inclemency of the weather.

## BOOLIGAL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SINCE I last wrote the district has been visited with the much looked for rain. On Sunday evening, 9th instant, the rain commenced, and fell with greater or less force for forty-eight hours without cessation. It is the best rain that has fallen here for the past two years. From what I hear, the rainfall has been general, and in some parts as much as three inches fell. So pleasant a change has put the people here in good spirits. It is calculated that we will now have sufficient grass to last until Christmas, and with a few occasional showers the next season promises to be a fair one.

Through the late dry season, many selectors have been compelled to sell their selections, and in several instances at a serious loss. Had they held out a month longer, some of them would have been able to have pulled through. Nothing daunted, some are talking of commencing selecting again.

I have recently returned from a trip to Cobar. Cobar is more famous for its mineral than any architectural or natural beauty. With the exception of the smelting works and the manager's residence (both built of brick), the houses are of a very mediocre description. At present there are 150 persons employed in the copper mine, and as the town only boasts of 180 or 200 inhabitants, it will be easily seen what supports the town. Mr. Oliver Sproule, of Bourke, has now thoroughly established his mail line of coaches between Hillston and Bourke, via Cobar. The coaches are well horsed, and, carrying civil drivers, the trip thus becomes an enjoyable one. It is a wonder how some bush houses manage to obtain licenses. Instead of being comfortable hostelries where weary travellers might rest, many of them are hotbeds of vice, leaving cleanliness out of the question. The country between Cobar and Hillston looks very well, taking into consideration the past season. I am informed, on good authority, that no less than 300,000 sheep have passed through Roto and Hillston during the past nine months. At the present time there are 100,000 sheep between Booligal and Deniliquin wending their way to Victoria. On account of the rain and the 9d. a head impost, large numbers of sheep are ordered home.

It is astonishing to see how fast the grass is springing up everywhere. The plains are now covered with variegated flowers, making what were a few months ago barren wastes now look beautiful and gay. The people on the river are now successful in catching cod, some weighing as much as 20 lbs. The river remains very low, but a rise is shortly expected. Rain is still hanging about; another downfall would be very acceptable, now that the ground is moist. Large quantities of wool are now passing through, bound for Hay, thence to Victoria.

September 19.

## ALBURY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE weather during the first few days of the week was delightfully fine; so warm indeed after the late rains as to presage a further downpour, which accordingly came down on Wednesday night, and continued at intervals on Thursday and Friday up to the present time—noon of Saturday—with the promise of more to come. The country now is not in any immediate need of further rain, the effect of last week's fall having been to make the entire face of the land one mass of verdure. Up the Murray, down the river, along the main Sydney road, and even away towards Urana and the Murrumbidgee, which had been the very stronghold of drought, there is now a magnificent spring in the grass, and feed in a short time will be plentiful. In this portion of the colony at all events the back of the drought is broken, and with such occasional showers as may in the ordinary course of things be reckoned upon, the squatters will now be able to pull through.

The value of the copper ore at Bethanga is now about to be put to a test by the erection of furnaces on the ground. This venture is to be made by the Castlemaine Company, north of Mitchell's claim. They have called for tenders for sinking a shaft on the claim 100 feet, at which depth they expect to strike the lode, which in another shaft shows 6 feet wide. This company have purchased an adjoining claim, known as Ford's, which gives them a frontage of about 1400 feet to the reef. Several speculators have made high bids for shares in the New Year's *Gift* prospecting claim during the week, but I have not heard that any interest in this valuable property has yet changed hands. Rhodes' machine is now at work on stone from this claim, which promises well. A parcel from Mitchell's claim, on the same line, just finished at Sabelberg's mill, gave 81 oz. for 99 tons. The same mill is now at work upon a lot of 25 tons from Layton and Co., also on the "Gift" line, expected to yield close on 1 oz. to the ton. A trial lot of 30 tons crushed at Spargo's mill, from Nancarrow and Co.'s claim, near the Flagstaff, gave 13 oz. This mill is now operating on a parcel from the claim of Jewry and Co., in the same locality.

Sir William Robinson arrived last night from Melbourne *en route* for Sydney.

The effect of the Victorian tax upon stock is beginning to affect the number of sheep sent from this colony to Melbourne to a marked extent. For the first few weeks no change was noticeable, but this is to be accounted for by two reasons. In the first place, many of the flocks from the back country had been started for Melbourne and were a long way on the road before the owners knew anything about the tax—before even it had been imposed. In these cases it was too late to make any fresh arrangements. But a still more weighty reason may be found in the terrible drought which had so long continued, and which promised to continue. The prospects for the coming summer were so bad that it was necessary to reduce the number of stock to a minimum in order that there might be some feed for the remnant. Now, however, neither of these causes is in operation. All the sheep which were en route at the time of Mr. Berry's *coup d'etat*, or most of them at any rate, have reached their destination, and in the meantime a change has come over the grazier's prospects. Thanks to the late copious rainfall there is a promise of abundance of feed, and a fair probability of a sufficiency of water, and it is no longer a matter of necessity to send the greater part of the stock away. Further than this a demand is springing up locally. Under all these altered conditions the squatters find it to their advantage to keep their sheep rather than to accept prices that can be realised after the deduction of the tax; and as a proof of this several large flocks which, under other circumstances, would have found their way to Melbourne will now stay in the colony; the result being, I fully anticipate, a rise in prices which may perhaps have the effect of again attracting Riverina sheep to Melbourne.

Owing to a recent heavy increase in the retail prices of meat, a number of the butchers' customers have rebelled and are importing meat by rail from Melbourne. Corned beef of good quality can be purchased there for 20s. per 100 lbs.; and as the cost of carriage is only 4s. per cwt., a considerable saving is effected, to say nothing of the triumph over the local knights of the cleaver, which of itself is worth something.

The agitation amongst the selectors for various amendments in the Land Act continues. The proposal to hold a convention of delegates in Sydney meets with general approval, and the secretary of the Albury association has, I am informed, received letters from kindred societies in all parts of the colony signifying their intention of sending delegates. In view, however, of the very unsettled state of political matters in the colony just now, it has been suggested that the date of the convention should be altered from 1st December to the 15th October. This proposal is to be considered at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, and it is most likely that it will be carried into effect.

On Thursday last Mr. Fisher's horse Robin Hood passed through the town on his way to Melbourne from Sydney in charge of Sam Davis. This fine animal looked none the worse for his overland trip.

A general meeting of the members of the local turf club was held on Monday evening, Mr. George Day, M.P., president of the club, in the chair. The chief business dealt with was the arrangement of a programme for the annual races which was finally agreed to as follows:—First Day: Maiden Plate of 50 sovereigns, 1½ mile; Handicap Hurdle Race of 50 sovereigns, twice round and a distance; Albury Cup of 200 sovereigns, 2 miles; Albert Stakes of 40 sovereigns, once round the course; Grand Stand Handicap of 50 sovereigns, 1¼ mile. Second Day: Flying Handicap of 50 sovereigns, 1 mile; Handicap Hurdle Race of 40 sovereigns, twice round and a distance; Turf Club Handicap of 100 sovereigns, 1¾ mile; Ladies' Purse of 40 sovereigns, once round; Consolation Stakes of 30 sovereigns, once round and a distance. The following gentlemen were appointed stewards:—Messrs. Lyne, Boyle, Colls, Chant, Hore, Powell, and M'Lennon.

The following selections were taken up at the land office on Thursday:—Thomas Mitchell, 40 acres, Indi; George Evans, 50 acres, Indi; Charles Davis, 320 acres, Indi; Frederick Ohye, 78 acres, Jingellic; George Tyford, 100 acres, Little Billabong; Reuben Sheather, 80 acres, Khancoban; George Porters, 100 acres, Manus; Andrew Hore, 80 acres, Cumberoona; Francis Holman, 40 acres, Copabella; John Pierce, 80 acres, Wellumba; Francis Power, 100 acres, Talmalmo.

A meeting of the sheepowners of the new Albury sheep district was held at the Court-house on Monday, for the purpose of appointing a Board of directors. The election resulted in the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz., Messrs. C. Douglas, W. J. Lyne, James Dry, Samuel Watson, and James Mitchell. Prior to the taking of the ballot Mr. Lyne addressed the meeting with a few remarks touching the necessity of extreme watchfulness now that the restriction upon the admission of Victorian sheep had been removed; and, by way of giving point to his observations, he said it was within his knowledge that only a few days previously a vessel had been lying at Sandridge Pier with scabby sheep on board. These sheep were in a pen on the deck of the ship, in a place where passengers would be very likely to sit down; and Mr. Lyne contended that it was not impossible that some of the insects might in this way have been conveyed on shore, and thus pave the road for the reintroduction of the scourge. The feeling of the sheepowners generally is against the recent action of the Minister in dividing the sheep district, and they also appear to think that the authorities have been somewhat over hasty in abolishing the quarantines.

The residents of the large area of country lying between Albury and Tumbarumba have been for a long time past without the advantage of any local medical practitioner, and loud complaints have been made on this head, the expense of procuring a doctor from Albury being greater than people in moderate circumstances could afford. This want is likely soon to be supplied, as a qualified practitioner from Victoria has announced his intention of commencing practice on the Upper Murray.

The Bonegilla rush, from which a short time since great things were expected, has turned out a failure. After a good deal of money had been expended in prospecting the ground, nothing in the shape of a properly-defined reef was struck, and the prospectors abandoned the attempt in despair.

The Lyster opera troupe have performed to several good houses, and have been succeeded at the Exchange Theatre by the Royal Marionettes, also a popular entertainment, which has drawn well.

September 22.

## MUNIFICENT CHARITY.

IT is seldom we meet with acts of liberality and charity so noble and well devised as that recently afforded by the splendid gift of Mr. Johns Hopkins, a resident of Baltimore, in the United States.

It appears that Mr Hopkins, a rich citizen of Baltimore, has bequeathed a munificent sum for the *building and support* of a large hospital, an orphan school, and a medical university.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. Hopkins to the trustees, clearly defines the objects he had in view, but the trustees state in an appendix to the preface of their report upon the hospital plans that "the endowment which in the letter is spoken of as amounting to two millions of dollars, is now, by subsequent additions made to it by the founder, at least three millions of dollars, yielding an annual income of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars."

LETTER OF JOHNS HOPKINS TO THE TRUSTEES.

"Baltimore, March 10, 1873.

"Gentlemen,—I have given you, in your capacity of trustees, thirteen acres of land, situated in the city of Baltimore, and bounded by Wolfe, Monument, Broadway, and Jefferson streets, upon which I desire you to erect a hospital.

"It will be necessary to devote the present year to the grading of the surface, to its proper drainage, to the laying out of the grounds, and to the most careful and deliberate choice of a plan for the erection of and arrangement of the buildings.

"It is my wish that the plan thus chosen shall be one which will permit symmetrical additions to the buildings which will be first constructed, in order that you may ultimately be able to receive four hundred patients; and that it shall provide for a hospital which shall, in construction and arrangement, compare favourably with any other institution of like character in this country or in Europe.

"It will, therefore, be your duty to obtain the advice and assistance of those, at home and abroad, who have achieved the greatest success in the construction and management of hospitals.

"I cannot press this injunction too strongly upon you, because the usefulness of this charity will greatly depend upon the plan which you may adopt for the construction and arrangement of the buildings.

"It is my desire that you should complete this portion of your labour during the current year, and be in readiness to commence the building of the hospital in the spring of 1874.

"It will be your duty, hereafter, to provide for the erection, upon other ground, of suitable buildings for the reception, maintenance, and education of orphan coloured children.

"I direct you to provide accommodation for three or four hundred children of this class; and you are also authorised to receive into this asylum, at your discretion, as belonging to such class, coloured children who have lost one parent only; and, in exceptional cases, to receive coloured children who are not orphans, but who may be in such circumstances as to require the aid of the charity.

"I desire that you shall apply the yearly sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the revenue of the property which you will hereafter receive, to the maintenance of the Orphans' Home intended for such children.

"In order to enable you to carry my wishes into full effect, I will now, and in each succeeding year during my life until the hospital buildings are fully completed, and in readiness to receive patients, place at your disposal the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

"In addition to the gift already made to you of the thirteen acres of land in the city of Baltimore, upon which the hospital will be built, I have dedicated to its support, and to the payment of the annual sum provided to be paid for the support of the Orphans' Home, property which you may safely estimate as worth, to-day, two millions of dollars, and from which your corporation will certainly receive a yearly revenue of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and which time and your diligent care will make more largely productive.

"If the Hospital and Orphans' Home are not built at my death, it will be your duty to apply the income arising from the property so dedicated to their completion. When they are built the income from that property will suffice for their maintenance.

"The indigent sick of this city and its environs, without regard to sex, age, or colour, who may require surgical or medical treatment, and who can be received into the hospital without peril to the other inmates, and the poor of this city and State, of all races, who are stricken down by any casualty, shall be received into the hospital, without charge, for such periods of time and under such regulations as you may prescribe. It will be your duty to make such division of the sexes and patients among the several wards of the hospital as will best promote the actual usefulness of the charity.

"You will also provide for the reception of a limited number of patients who are able to make compensation for the room and attention they may require. The money received from such persons will enable you to appropriate a larger sum for the relief of the sufferings of that class which I direct you to admit free of charge; and you will thus be enabled to afford to strangers, and to those of our own people who have no friends or relations to care for them in sickness, and who are not objects of charity, the advantages of careful and skilful treatment.

"It will be your especial duty to secure for the service of the hospital, surgeons and physicians of the highest character and greatest skill.

"I desire you to establish, in connection with the hospital, a training school for female nurses. This provision will secure the services of women competent to care for the sick in the hospital wards, and will enable you to benefit the whole community by supplying it with a class of trained and experienced nurses.

"I wish the large grounds surrounding the hospital buildings to be properly enclosed by iron railings, and to be so laid out and planted with trees and flowers as to afford solace to the sick, and be an ornament to the section of the city in which the grounds are located.

"I desire that you should, in due season, provide for a site and buildings, of such description and at such distance from the city as your judgment shall approve, for the reception of convalescent patients.

"You will be able in this way to hasten the recovery of the sick, and to have always room in the main hospital buildings for other sick persons requiring immediate medical or surgical treatment.

"It is my especial request that the influences of religion should be *felt* in and impressed upon the whole management of the hospital; but I desire, nevertheless, that the administration of the charity shall be undisturbed by sectarian influence, discipline, or control.

"In all your arrangements in relation to this hospital you will bear constantly in mind that it is my wish and purpose that the institution shall ultimately form a part of the medical school of that university for which I have made ample provision by my will.

"I have felt it to be my duty to bring these subjects to your particular attention, knowing that you will conform to the wishes which I thus definitely express.

"In other particulars I leave your Board to the exercise of its discretion, believing that your good judgment and experience in life will enable you to make this charity a substantial benefit to the community.

"I am, very respectfully, your friend,

"JOHNS HOPKINS."

## AN OBSOLETE VIRTUE.

THERE was once a virtue that everybody said was the most useful, and wholesome, and sensible, and self-rewarding that ever was. Everybody loved and respected it—even those who never thought of practising it. But so much was written and talked in its honour that there were few people who at some time or other did not make up their minds to practise it, and, just as the good books told them they would do, they always felt a glow of satisfaction whenever they had carried out their intention; though some of them only carried it out once or twice and then gave it up again till the next time for making good resolutions arrived. That virtue, now so long forgotten that many of the present generation have never heard of it, was Early Rising. Its history is simple and sad, it was for a few centuries a habit; then, becoming rarer, it was promoted to a virtue, in which honorable dignity it was suffered to remain long after it had lost all influence, finally it was declared guilty of arrogance and keeping unseasonable hours, and, falling into disrepute, vanished, ashamed, into obscurity. Several persons of archaic disposition, especially schoolmistresses with a turn for inditing advice to the youthful female mind and getting it published, have, within the memory of man, tried to resuscitate the legendary honours of the fallen virtue, but such attempts were about as practical and as successful as if they had aimed at the revival of knight-errantry, and their main result was to arouse damaging attention and reminiscences of vivacious but lie-a-bed writers of small-talk essays of a palpable theme for sarcasms.

The change in the literature of early rising is indeed a noticeable phenomenon. During the epoch of mediæval superstition and barbarity, when everybody got up early, it seems to have almost completely escaped the attention of poets and moralists, and such tributes to it as have been handed down to us are contained almost, if not altogether, exclusively in those pithy summaries of practical ethics called proverbs—terse axioms of experience which condense a whole code of policy into half-a-dozen words, but which do not concern themselves with the virtues from an unremunerative point of view. When the proverb tells us that—

He that would thrive,<br>Must rise at five;<br>He that has thriven,<br>May rise at seven—

it ascribes no moral superiority to the five o'clock over the 7 o'clock riser; it simply recommends a line of conduct serviceable towards getting on in the world. And so with the other matutinal proverbs, we cannot in any way draw from them the inference that early rising was, in the times which gave birth to them, classed among the abstract virtues; neither can we draw from them the inference that it was not. They are economical recipes of the character of our own pet cut and dried phrases about small profits and quick returns, buying in a cheap market and selling in a dear, and so forth—phrases which would long since have been crystallised by rhyme or alliteration or homely metaphor into such familiar views as those which made the prudence of our ancestors' gospel to Hob and Wat and their babies, but for the disappearance of the gift of proverb-making from among a spelling-book-ridden and grammar-haunted generation. But the time came when early rising met with higher recognition than that of a few utilitarian proverbs. It is an invariable consequence of civilisation that mankind comes to prefer being awake chiefly in the hours of artificial light and asleep chiefly by daylight, and thus, as civilisation progressed, early rising became less and less customary, until at last it attained that degree of rarity which is essential to a virtue. The days of its triumph had arrived. The poet racked his imagination for many-hued pictures of the dawn, and sang of the healthfulness of getting damp with the pearly morning dews; the social philosopher expatiated on the righteous joys of being up before everybody else, the strengthening of the moral tone, the improvement of the complexion, the increase of acquaintance with Nature and of appetite for breakfast; the arithmetician did inspiring sums about the decades that would be added to life by rising every morning only a few hours sooner than fires are lit and sitting-rooms swept and dusted. From round-text copy-slips to epics early rising was the theme of every pen. And then, without transition and without premonitory signs, the reaction came.

The causes of the revulsion of style by which this disused and venerated practice became all at once a theme for reprobation and derision seem to have been several and dissimilar. One, and perhaps the most important, was doubtless the spirit of earnestness which, though already on the wane, was predominantly manifest among us a few years back. Persons who had decided on earnestness could not be content with lip-service; it could never be to their mind to recognise a duty, to praise a virtue, without strenuously putting it into action; they said early rising was wrong. Another cause was the spirit of levity of these latter days—that mocking spirit which rejoices in exhibiting time-honoured respectabilities in a comic light, and making, as it were, Aunt Sallies of the venerable idols of a didactic past. Yet another was what, for want of a name in classic English, must be called the spirit of topsyturveyness—that which moves us to eulogise the modest merits of a Nebuchadnezzar, the first vegetarian, and the votary of a proud simplicity in days of efficiency and luxurious apparel, and to despise the selfish cowardice of a Boadicea, taking with her in her chariot her two young daughters to face the missiles of the enemy, while she, safely ensconced behind them, displayed her skill in rhetoric—that which makes us intelligently deaf to any side but the other side, and vivaciously blind to whatever is not concealed by a millstone. Much also was due to the fact that there was nothing left to say in honour of early rising—no similes, no sums, no eloquence—all had been used up by that obtrusive class of persons which, in spite of malediction, has persevered through centuries in saying our good things before us. Obviously, when a subject has got to the stage in which nothing new can be said in its favour, the next thing for authors to do with it is to write against it.

Early rising, then, has become known among us as an act of arbitrary and un-Protestant asceticism—a vain-glorious piece of Pharisaism, to be abhorred of modest souls who sleep late and make no boast over their neighbours—a disorderly caprice of, and an infringement of the uniformity of domestic routine. It is impertinent, it is ridiculous. Frequently—alas! too frequently, for "sweet is sweet," and a joke is a joke, "but while a little strange"—frequently is it observed that the early worm would not have been got by the early bird if he had stayed in his hole. It is asked why we should be set to imitate the lark and the lamb rather than the owl, the very bird of wisdom, and the victorious lion; how we can rise with the dawn when the dawn varies from 4 a.m. in summer to noon or not at all in winter; why we should lengthen our lives by getting up early more than by sitting up late; and, if it has not been added it might be, what is the use of getting an appetite for breakfast when you cannot get the breakfast? And, whatever amount of argument there may be in the questions with which it is now customary to answer the ancient parables and precepts, who shall deny the relevancy of that last? In it he who runs may read the monumental *vale* of early rising; it is an anachronism. In 1877 servants like a long night's rest, and they like it to begin late. And they do not like masters and mistresses getting up before they do; they discourage it.

But, whatever other guilt there may be in early rising, the reproach that it is Pharisaic is now in itself an anachronism. There is no pomp of conscious virtue about early rising now; if we commit it we are abashed and secret. Should some ill chance require avowal we admit the practice timidly, we are humbled by our malfeasance, we make haste to forestall the coming ridicule by laughing at ourselves; we say the things about the early worm; we put forward our excuses deprecatingly, as who would lie as late as the latest if we could have our will; we hug ourselves when we hear of a fellow-culprit and endeavour anxiously to make out that he is a quarter of an hour the sooner. The pickpocket may be proud—in fitting company—but not the early riser.

And yet something might be said in favour of lengthening our forenoons—or, rather, of having forenoons at all, for that part of the day, more and more curtailed, is fast disappearing from our practical existence. Much of the hurry that wears the lives of business and professional men is due to that crowding the appointments of the day into three or four hours, to which, if they do not condemn themselves, others condemn them; they are perpetually straining their energies to get in 360 minutes between midday and 4 o'clock. Seamstresses lie in bed late because they sit up late; but would it not be better for them to use the early daylight than to work on wearily through the night and blind themselves over their needles by candlelight? And so with other callings, both men's and women's, might not the work, with advantage both to the work and to the workers, be begun sooner in the day, to end the sooner? It will come to that again in the end. Meals, occupations, amusements, grow later to hour after hour, till at last custom will have gone round the clock, and passed on from rising at sunset to beauty-sleep and 8 o'clock breakfast. But that will take a generation or two. Meanwhile, a large number of persons, the majority even in London perhaps and certainly the majority in the United Kingdom, follow the fashion of lateness after Charles Lamb's method of measuring his office time—they get up late, "but then they go to bed so early." To have legislated all night, or to have danced all night, is full reason for sleeping away the next morning, and after all it is only keeping good hours for the Antipodes, but there are households by the million which, having neither duty or amusement to keep them up, get into bed at a punctual or even a premature ten, and barely manage to be up in time for breakfast at a lagging nine. In ancient times these would have been exposed to unpleasant references to the ways of the ant, but there are no sluggards now, only people too wise to waste the precious hours by being out of bed earlier than they can help.

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentrifice, an elegant preparation, which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. Rowland and Sons engraved in red on the Government stamp fixed on each box. Buy only Rowland's; sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and store-keepers. Wholesale agents, Elliot Brothers, Sydney.—Adv.

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## AUCTION SALES.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The remainder of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Sly, as previously advertised,
Clothing, at 11 o'clock; bedding, at 2; books and sundries, at 4.

W. PRITCHARD'S
ORDER OF SALE
OF CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY,
at his ROOMS, No. 281, GEORGE-STREET, opposite HUNTER-STREET,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 27th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock.

COTTAGE and 3 ACRES of LAND, MARRICKVILLE, near PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

8 Acres of Cultivated Land and COTTAGE, near HALF-WAY HOUSE, BOTANY ROAD.

CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, MARRICKVILLE, corner of VICTORIA and ENMORE ROADS.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, and about 4 Acres of Land at ENFIELD.

"EBENEZER" HALL, MANLY BEACH, substantial VILLA RESIDENCE and Land. Adjoins the property of Dr. O'REILLY, W. H. ROLFE, Esq., and "EBENEZER" HOUSE.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL VERANDAH COTTAGES and LAND, LEICESTER-STREET, PADDINGTON.

CLIFTON COTTAGE and GROUNDS, BALMAIN.
By order of the trustees in the estate of the late James Shoobert.

BLOCK OF LAND, NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE, about 4 acres.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE PROPERTIES, ENMORE, viz.:
FOUR COTTAGES in JAMES-STREET,
and
COTTAGE, 4 rooms, verandah, outhouse, stabling, and shed, at the rear of Camden College.

TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE, CAMPERDOWN ROAD, with STABLING and STORE.

For further particulars, see last Saturday's HERALD, ECHO, and EVENING NEWS.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.

MANLY BEACH LAND SALE.

ON THE GROUND, NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, WITHOUT RESERVE,
19 ALLOTMENTS, admirably adapted for MARINE VILLAS.

TORRENS' TITLE. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

SPECIAL STEAMER FROM CIRCULAR QUAY.

FREE TICKETS and LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS at the ROOMS of the AUCTIONEER, 281, GEORGE-STREET.

IMPERATIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

CAMPERDOWN ROAD, a few doors from PARRAMATTA ROAD.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land, 26 feet 6 inches to the CAMPERDOWN ROAD, by a depth of about 90 feet, on which is erected a COTTAGE of TWO ROOMS, on STONE foundation, with new store and stabling for 2 horses at the rear. City water laid on. At present occupied by Mr. Hornby.
Title, freehold. Terms, cash.

MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF LAND.

NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his ROOMS, 281, GEORGE-STREET, TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that splendid BLOCK OF LAND, at Neutral Bay, comprising about FOUR ACRES, and having a frontage of
About 650 feet to WILLIAM-STREET
" 268 feet to ALFRED-STREET
" 615 feet to SYERS' ESTATE
" 150 feet to RESERVED ROAD FRONTING NEUTRAL BAY,
on which are erected TWO COTTAGES with large gardens, planted with various kinds of fruit trees.

Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

SUBURBAN INVESTMENT.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE PROPERTIES,

ENMORE.

At the rear of Camden College, and near the Mansion and Grounds of JUDGE JOSEPHSON.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, GEORGE-STREET, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Four ALLOTMENTS of LAND, having a frontage to JAMES-STREET, ENMORE, of 100 feet by a depth of 127 feet, on which are erected four SMALL COTTAGES, with verandahs—all let to permanent tenants.

Also,
An allotment, 65 feet to JAMES-STREET, by 130 feet deep, on which is erected a comfortable four-roomed verandah COTTAGE, with OUTHOUSE, STABLING, and shed.
The whole are let and produce a rental of 27s per week.

Title freehold. Terms, cash.

SPLENDID CORNER BLOCK OF LAND.

CORNER of VICTORIA and ENMORE ROADS.

MARRICKVILLE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
A CORNER BLOCK of LAND, having 79 feet frontage to ENMORE ROAD by 204 feet to VICTORIA ROAD.

This ALLOTMENT is SPLENDIDLY SITUATED, near the PUBLIC SCHOOL, MARRICKVILLE, fenced in, and PRE-EMINENTLY adapted as a site in this
FLOURISHING NEIGHBOURHOOD
for an HOTEL or other place of BUSINESS.

Title under Torrens' Act. Terms, cash.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, AND OTHERS.

8 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND and COTTAGE.

Near the HALFWAY-HOUSE, BOTANY ROAD. Known as FARLEY'S GARDENS.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable block of land, with the cottage thereon.
The soil is magnificent, and not to be surpassed for productiveness.

Title, freehold. Terms, liberal, at sale.

COTTAGE AND 3 ACRES OF LAND, MARRICKVILLE, near PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. BLAMIRE to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of LAND, about 3 acres, having a frontage to WARDELL and FRAZER STREETS, MARRICKVILLE, 205 feet x 598 feet, on which is erected a BRICK COTTAGE of two rooms and kitchen, on STONE FOUNDATION; stable, shed, &c.

Title, Torrens' Act.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

PADDINGTON.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL VERANDAH COTTAGES AND LAND.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. MOORE to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of LAND, having a frontage of 40 feet to LEINSTER-STREET, PADDINGTON, by a depth of 96 feet, on which is erected
TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK VERANDAH COTTAGES, with kitchen, large YARD, and pretty GARDEN overlooking MOORE PARK, BOTANY, &c., &c.
Sydney Common title. Terms, cash.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

CLIFTON COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, BALMAIN.

By order of the TRUSTEES of the late J. SHOOBERT, Esq.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27th, at 11 o'clock,
That BEAUTIFUL MARINE VILLA and Grounds, known as CLIFTON COTTAGE
off NICHOLSON-STREET, BALMAIN EAST,
the residence of the late
JAMES SHOOBERT, Esq.,
contains 12 rooms and servants' offices, &c.
Title freehold. Terms at sale.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.

19 CHOICE VILLA SITES.

The PICK of this FAVOURITE WATERING PLACE.

Opposite IVANHOE PARK and the

PUBLIC RESERVE,
as also the VILLA RESIDENCE of T. ROWE, Esq., MAYOR OF MANLY.

Will be sold according to
ORIGINAL MANLY BEACH PLAN.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, ON NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 29, at 3 o'clock,
The above CHARMING VILLA SITES.
Title under Torrens' Act.
Terms at sale.

EBENEZER HALL, MANLY BEACH.

RUSTIC and SUBSTANTIAL VILLA RESIDENCE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. W. MILES to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, September 27, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable BLOCK of LAND situate at
MANLY BEACH,
having a frontage of about 150 feet to the road leading to the ocean by a depth of about 223 feet, on which is erected a
COMMODIOUS DWELLING,
containing TEN ROOMS, HALL, &c., &c., &c.,
SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT OF STONE,
AMPLE SUPPLY of water in the driest seasons.

This property adjoins Dr. O'REILLY'S, W. H. ROLFE, Esq., and EBENEZER HOUSE.
And is situated on the main Government road leading to PITTWATER, and is about ten minutes' walk from the MANLY BEACH STEAMBOAT PIER.
Title freehold. Terms at sale.

CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, PETERSHAM,
Adjacent to the ENGLISH CHURCH,
Near to the Petersham RAILWAY STATION,
STANMORE and PETERSHAM 'BUS STAND.

ON THE GROUND on SATURDAY, October 6th.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 6, immediately after the first sale,
All that CORNER BLOCK of LAND in the BEST and most ELIGIBLE position in this FAVOURITE and HEATHY SUBURB, having a frontage to DURHAM-STREET of 160 feet, and to Frederick-street of 99 feet.

Title, Torrens' Act. Terms cash.

UNRESERVED LAND SALE,

PETERSHAM,

by

W. PRITCHARD.

ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY, October 6, at 3 o'clock.

ALLOTMENTS at the junction of CANTERBURY NEW ROAD and VICTORIA ROAD, OPPOSITE the 'BUS STAND.

ALLOTMENTS close to RAILWAY STATION.

ALLOTMENTS, CANTERBURY ROAD.

BLOCK of LAND, CORNER of VIRGINIA and FRAZER STREETS.

COTTAGE and BLOCK of LAND on the BOULEVARD, LEWISHAM ESTATE.

Also, SEVERAL PROPERTIES, on account of other VENDORS.

UNDERWOOD-STREET, ASHFIELD, within five minutes' walk of CROYDON RAILWAY STATION.

A magnificent Block of Land, having 200 feet frontage to Underwood-street, by the great depth of 200 FEET, situate between the properties of P. GRAHAM and H. M'CRAE, to be offered in one block or subdivided into 4 lots, each 50 x 200.

Torrens' title. Terms easy.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from M. Hall, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 16th OCTOBER,
The above-described choice block of building land, to be offered either in ONE or FOUR lots.

Further particulars will be duly published.

STERLING CITY INVESTMENT.

PITT-STREET, near BRIDGE-STREET,
right opposite
THE SYDNEY EXCHANGE.

Those faithfully and massively built, eligibly-situated, and conveniently-arranged CITY OFFICES and STRONG ROOMS, at present occupied by Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Attorneys, and A. L. PARK, Esq., Insurance Agent.

TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.

HARDIE and GORMAN have been favoured with instructions from SEPTIMUS A. STEPHEN, Esq., to submit to public competition, at their Central Property Sale Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 16th October,
All that piece of land, having 26 feet frontage to PITT-STREET, with the like frontage to Hamilton-street, upon which are erected those massively built offices and strong rooms, at present occupied by Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, Attorneys, and A. L. Park, Esq., Insurance Agent.

*** The premises are built of brick and stone on stone foundations, with slated roof, and contain, on the ground floor and first and second floors, 10 large, well-lighted, and conveniently arranged offices, finished in a superior style, and fitted throughout with cedar; also TWO LARGE STRONG ROOMS and 3 Patent Closets, &c.; gas laid on throughout. To be sold, with immediate possession to the first and second floors.

☞ This property occupies one of the BEST and most RAPIDLY IMPROVING BUSINESS POSITIONS in the city, and situated as it is right in the CENTRE of the ENORMOUS BUSINESS concentrated round the EXCHANGE, the INSURANCE OFFICES, BANKS, and other important buildings which surround this very VALUABLE PROPERTY, it must necessarily command considerable attention.

Noticing, also, the large and well-directed improvements in this locality at the present time, as also the prospective value of the property, arising from RAILWAY EXTENSION into the city, and SHIPPING IMPROVEMENTS, the Auctioneers direct the very special attention of trustees and private gentlemen of means, as well as merchants, to this favourable opportunity of securing a SAFE and PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENT, or GRAND BUSINESS POSITION, AND PROPERTY erected under the supervision of that well-known firm of architects,
Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS.

DAY OF SALE,
TUESDAY, 16th October.

HIGH-STREET, NORTH SHORE.

LOT 1.—Block of Land, having about 170 feet frontage to HIGH-STREET, by the unusually great depth of about 200 feet.

This eligible land is situate between the properties of Messrs. BLIGH and DEANE, fronting HIGH-STREET, about 50 yards from the corner of ALFRED-STREET, and commands extensive and grand HARBOUR VIEWS, overlooking the waters of Careening Cove, and near to the residence of EDWARD LORD, Esq.

LOT 2.—Block of Land, directly opposite Lot 1, having about 170 feet frontage to HIGH-STREET, and near to ALFRED-STREET.

PLAN ON VIEW.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Central Sale Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 2nd October,
The above described properties, either in ONE or TWO lots.

Solicitors for vendor—John Dawson and Sons.

HEMMING'S ORCHARD, CROYDON.

Day of Sale,
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.
Inspection invited.

POCKET LITHOGRAPHS
and
RAILWAY TIME TABLES
are now ready.
CROYDON RAILWAY STATION
is distant only
FIVE MINUTES' WALK
from this
HIGHLY IMPROVED PROPERTY.

HARDIE and GORMAN, AUCTIONEERS.

TO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.

A well-elevated and choice block of Land, containing an area of about
THIRTY-ONE ACRES,
situate on the NORTH bank of Middle Harbour, adjoining DANIEL BEATON'S land, and being the land sold by the Government, 31st January, 1877.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 2nd October,
All that magnificent block of land, containing an area of
THIRTY-ONE ACRES.

*** This block has large water frontage to Middle Harbour, near to BANTRY BAY, and adjoins J. L. Spencer's grants.
The opportunity to secure so large a block at one purchase should command ready attention. The views are grand, varied and extensive; the air salubrious; and the position very accessible.

DAY of SALE—
TUESDAY, October 2.

CITY ALLOTMENTS,
off PARRAMATTA-STREET,
adjoining the
COLONIAL SUGAR COMPANY'S PROPERTY
and the
DARLING NURSERY ESTATE.

Positive clearance Sale of the residue of unsold Allotments in the
CHIPPENDALE ESTATE,
having frontages to WATTLE, LEVEY, and SMITHERS STREETS, off ABERCROMBIE-STREET.

TITLE, REAL PROPERTY ACT.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 2nd October,
The whole of the unsold lots in the CHIPPENDALE ESTATE, fronting WATTLE, LEVEY, and SMITHERS STREETS.

☞ Instructions are positive to sell these very valuable CITY allotments, to close the estate.
The locality is a very good one and very populous, and the position very accessible, being only a short distance off PARRAMATTA-STREET, where 'bus communication is regular and frequent.

PLAN ON VIEW.
LITHOGRAPHS READY FOR DELIVERY,
day of sale,
TUESDAY, 2nd October.

CROYDON. CROYDON.

THE CHOICEST VILLA SITE, ORCHARD PLOTS, and BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in this ARISTOCRATIC and DAILY IMPROVING LOCALITY, both for SURROUNDINGS, ELIGIBILITY of SITE, PICTURESQUE SCENERY, and ACCESSIBILITY to the
CROYDON RAILWAY STATION
will be sold by auction, at the Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, on
TUESDAY, 9th October,
by
HARDIE and GORMAN.

THOUSANDS of POUNDS must have been expended in DRAINING, TRENCHING, PLANTING, and otherwise improving the land.
The many, and various kinds of CHOICE FRUIT TREES are now green and blossoming and bid fair to bear fruit largely this season.
THE VIEWS
are very various, commanding pretty parts of the
PARRAMATTA ROAD
and the
HILLS BEYOND,
with surroundings of a first-class character.
THE SUBDIVISION
is liberal, and opportunity will be given to secure DOUBLE FRONTAGES and DOUBLE DEPTHS.
THE TERMS
will be exceedingly easy, payments extending over a period of THREE YEARS.
THE INSTRUCTIONS
are ABSOLUTE to sell to CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

PLAN ON VIEW.
POCKET LITHOGRAPHS ARE NOW READY.

Day of Sale,
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.

UNRESERVED SALE.

VICTORIA-STREET, ST. PETERS,
off
NEW COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

A Comfortable Weatherboard Cottage, containing 4 rooms, verandah, &c., with garden and good well of water.
The land has a frontage of about 60 feet, by a depth of 97 feet.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, October 2,
The above described cottage and land.

PRELIMINARY INTIMATION.

Lots 4 and 5, section 3, of the CHIPPENDALE ESTATE, ABERCROMBIE-PLACE, near to JUNCTION-STREET, together with the buildings thereon, at present occupied by Mr. F. B. MOORE.

TITLE—LEASEHOLD.

Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DUNN and OLIVER, King-street.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 9th October,
The above-described property, of which further particulars will be duly published.

BALMAIN,
near DRY DOCK FERRY.

A choice Block of Land, having 33 feet frontage to LLEWELLYN-STREET and LITTLE DARLING-STREET, with a depth of about 90 feet.

This land is well elevated, conveniently situated, and close to the DRY DOCK FERRY.

TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 16th October,
The above-described block of choice building land.

A Good and Safe Investment.

CAMBERWELL-TERRACE, POINT PIPER ROAD,
about twenty yards off
SOUTH HEAD ROAD, PADDINGTON.

Three good Houses, built of brick on stone, each containing hall, 6 rooms, bathroom, wash-house, &c.; verandahs and balconies; the fittings are of cedar; gas and water laid on, and copper fitted in wash-house.
The Land has a frontage of 80 FEET to POINT PIPER ROAD, with entrances to a lane at the side and rear; and the terrace commands a rental of
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE POUNDS
per annum.

TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Central Property Sale Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 16th OCTOBER,
CAMBERWELL-TERRACE, as above described.

☞ This property occupies one of the best positions in this locality, and is situate next to the residence of WILLIAM HEZLET, Esq., J.P., very near to the Public school, and churches of the various denominations.
The terrace commands grand views of the HARBOUR and NORTH SHORE, is situate in a healthy and populous neighbourhood, where houses command constant tenants, and within regular and frequent 'bus communication of the city.
The houses are well built, finished in a superior style, and fitted with cedar. The gasaliers, brackets, &c., will become the property of the purchaser.
The Auctioneers direct special attention to this VERY SAFE and equal to a CITY INVESTMENT.
Day of Sale,
TUESDAY, 16th OCTOBER.

HEMMING'S ORCHARD,
CROYDON,
within FIVE MINUTES' walk of the
CROYDON RAILWAY STATION,
will be sold on
TUESDAY, 9th October,
at Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street,
the allotments fronting
HEMMING-STREET
COLANE-STREET
LANG-STREET
and
BUCKIMBAH-STEET,
each lot has a large frontage and a good-depth, and the STREETS ARE FENCED OFF.

INSPECTION INVITED.
POCKET LITHOGRAPHS and RAILWAY TIME TABLES are now ready.

Day of sale,
TUESDAY, 9th October.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

REDFERN and WATERLOO.

REDFERN.
LOT 1.—5 Houses, situate at the corner of COOPER and YOUNG STREETS, near to CLEVELAND-STREET, and overlooking BAPTIST'S GARDENS, each containing 4 rooms, &c., built of weatherboards with iron roofs, the whole producing a rental of £124 16s per annum.
Title, Leasehold, with a ground rent of £15 yearly.

WATERLOO.
LOT 2.—A Brick-built Cottage, known as PHŒBE COTTAGE, situate in GARDEN-STREET, near to BUCKLAND-STREET, at present occupied by Mr. SCOTT, Builder, for 11s weekly. The Cottage is built of brick, with iron roof, and contains 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, &c., with good yard at rear, side entrance, and flower garden in front.
Title, Leasehold, with a ground rent of £4 yearly.

*** These properties occupy good letting positions in a densely-populated locality, and within convenient 'bus communication of the city, and are for positive sale.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th October,
The above-described first-class leasehold investments.

DRUITT TOWN.
A convenient distance from BURWOOD or HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATIONS.

For Positive SALE
on account of the removal of the proprietor.

HEATON PARK,
situate a short distance off the LIVERPOOL ROAD about 2 miles from HOMEBUSH, and 3 miles from BURWOOD RAILWAY STATIONS.
The land has an area of over 43 ACRES, and is divided into six paddocks, orchard, and orangery (planted with about 300 fruit trees), market and kitchen gardens, cultivation fields, &c., &c.
The improvements consist of a substantial family residence, well built of brick on stone foundations with shingled roof, and verandah all round, and contains 7 rooms, dining-room (20 x 15), kitchen, hall (5 feet wide,) &c., &c.; also, a comfortable cottage residence of 4 rooms, coachhouse and stables, barn, man's house and dairy, &c., &c.

Terms liberal, at sale. Torrens' title.
Solicitors for the vendor, Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Pitt-street.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from WALTER SMITH, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Central Sale Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER,
all that very valuable estate well known as
HEATON PARK,
containing an area of over 43 ACRES, together with all
IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

☞ This complete homestead is in the market for positive sale, and should command the ready attention of SQUATTERS or OTHER COUNTRY GENTLEMEN requiring such a property in a healthy locality, and convenient of access to the city.
An inspection of this estate will show what a large sum has been expended in securely fencing, planting, trenching, draining, and otherwise improving the land, whilst the whole of the permanent improvements are of a substantial and comfortable character.
The property is reached by a pleasing drive from BURWOOD STATION, and is bounded on two sides by roads ONE CHAIN wide, part of original grant to W. ROBERTS. The comfortable residence, cottage, and other improvements, are built back from the main road, and are approached through large gates which open out upon the park-like grounds in front and at the side of the house, and which give to the property a very pleasing and taking appearance.
The locality is very healthy, and the views of the undulating hills (lightly timbered), and the country around are both pretty and extensive.
The prospective value of this estate is largely increasing, and favours both as a safe investment and remunerative speculation.
Cards to view and further particulars may be obtained from the auctioneers, and also plans of the ground and house inspected at the Sale Rooms.

PRELIMINARY INTIMATION.

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, FLOUR MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE,
in order to
CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

That CENTRALLY-SITUATED and STERLING CITY PROPERTY, known as
BLAIR, OXLEY, and CO.'S
LION STEAM MILLS,
specially erected for the manufacture of FLOUR, RICE, and SPICE, combining the largest possible out-turn, with the greatest economy in manufacture.
This grand and valuable Property is situate on the west side of
KENT-STREET,
within 50 feet of
KING-STREET,
unquestionably one of the most central positions in the CITY.

The BUILDINGS are of 18-inch BRICK WORK, on SOLID STONE FOUNDATIONS, and cover the WHOLE of the STREET FRONTAGE, 45 FEET to KENT-STREET, extending to a depth of 96 FEET.
The INTERIOR WORK, such as JOISTS, GIRDERS, UPRIGHTS, and FLOORS, are all made of PICKED HARDWOOD, the WHOLE having been erected with a view to STRENGTH and DURABILITY.
The MACHINERY and COMPLETE WORKING PLANT are all NEW and PATENTED, and are certainly UNEQUALLED throughout the COLONIES.
The LAND has a frontage of 45 FEET, by a depth of 128 FEET.

HARDIE and GORMAN have been favoured with positive instructions from A. W. BLAIR and J. N. OXLEY, Esqs., to sell by public auction, on
TUESDAY, 18th DECEMBER,
That very valuable property known as the
LION STEAM MILLS.

The attention of capitalists is specially directed to this permanent and safe
CITY INVESTMENT.

Further particulars from the AUCTIONEERS.

Solicitors for the Vendors—Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Pitt-street.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON.

WILLOUGHBY PARK,
NORTH SYDNEY HEIGHTS, NORTH SHORE.

SALE ON THE GROUND,
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON,
at 3 o'clock.

CHOICE ALLOTMENTS of LAND,
portion of the well-known
WILLOUGHBY PARK ESTATE,
about 4 miles from MILSON'S POINT, between the LANE COVE ROAD and FORSYTH'S PROPERTY, in the elevated and healthful township of North Sydney, and surrounded by Orangeries and Orchards, for which the soil is admirably adapted, and the locality so famous.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
Allotments of land, MOWBRAY ROAD (near Janes' property), and other wide streets, at North Sydney, by far the most delightful, salubrious, and flourishing part of Willoughby.
*** CONVEYANCES will leave MILSON'S POINT at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.
Lithographs now ready. Terms very liberal.
Title, Torrens' Act.

MANSION and GROUNDS.

TRAHLEE, a commodious first-class RESIDENCE, with extensive highly-improved GROUNDS, on BELLEVUE HILL, the most elevated and delightful position in Woollahra, is now for private SALE. For further particulars, apply to
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

NEWTOWN LAND SALE.
68 CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
portion of
CAMDEN COLLEGE GROUNDS,
will be sold, on the Ground,
SATURDAY, 13th October, at 3 o'clock.

TERMS very liberal. LITHOGRAPHS now ready.
TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
of the late
Mr. JAMES PRING.

ASHFIELD.

LAUREL COTTAGE and GROUNDS, LIVERPOOL ROAD, a few yards from the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, now in the occupation of Mr. COOK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 5th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described property.
For full particulars, see last Saturday's HERALD.

ASHFIELD HEIGHTS,
south of the LIVERPOOL ROAD,
a few feet south of the newly-erected residence of A. L. FORBES, Esq., and opposite "Milleewah," the residence of the Rev. Samuel W. Brooks.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
ALL that BEAUTIFULLY situated and ELEVATED CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, being lots 29 to 32 of King's subdivision, having the following frontages:—
100 FEET to KING-STREET
100 FEET to FREDERICK-STREET
315 FEET to ARTHUR-STREET,
south of the Liverpool Road.

☞ The position is most convenient, only 10 minutes' walk from the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, the land elevated, and in every respect a very desirable site upon which to erect
a SUBURBAN VILLA RESIDENCE,
in the best and favourite railway suburb of our metropolis.
Title, Torrens' Act. Plan at the Rooms.

GORDON AND BENT STREETS,
between
SOUTH HEAD ROAD and PARK ROAD,
SYDNEY COMMON, Paddington Heights.

CORNER BUILDING SITE, on the HEIGHTS fronting GORDON and BENT STREETS, near the corner of REGENT-STREET.
It is lot 13 of Section I., of the SYDNEY COMMON SUBDIVISION, and has 112½ FEET frontage to GORDON-STREET, and 58 feet to a lane with a depth of 97 FEET on the Southern-side.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. HOLLAND to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above described good building allotment of land.
Terms at sale.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

RAYMOND TERRACE,
HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

That Improved Grazing and Agricultural Estate
GAUDAVERY,
comprising 915 ACRES of good land, together with COTTAGE RESIDENCE, and other improvements, situated on the Stroud Road, about 4½ miles from the STEAMERS' WHARF at RAYMOND TERRACE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. H. P. ELLIS to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
GAUDAVERY ESTATE, RAYMOND TERRACE.
For full particulars see last Saturday's HERALD.

PARK ROAD, opposite MOORE PARK.

DRAYTON VILLA, a delightfully-situated and tastefully finished FAMILY RESIDENCE, a few yards east of the main entrance of, and overlooking the PARK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN ALLUM, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
BLOCK of LAND, having 30 feet frontage to PARK ROAD, 30 feet to Oatley-street, with a depth of about 126 feet, upon which is erected
DRAYTON VILLA,
a most faithfully-built FAMILY RESIDENCE of brick, cemented, on stone foundations, with wide verandah and balcony in front, and containing hall, drawing-room, dining-room (connected by folding doors), parlour, five bedrooms, bath-room with bath, servant's bedroom, kitchen with cooking range, laundry, buggy shed, roomy flagged yard, with water laid on, &c.

Also,
ALLOTMENT of LAND at the rear of the above, having 25 feet frontage to OATLEY-STREET, with a depth of 57 feet, upon which is a wooden two-stall stable.

☞ DRAYTON VILLA is a very desirable and beautifully finished family residence, charmingly situated in the best part of Park Road, with the great advantage of the Park grounds in front, and being in an elevated position it commands an uninterrupted, very extensive, and attractive view of Moore Park, the heights of Randwick, and the undulating country southward to Botany Bay.
The residence is in thorough good order in every particular, the internal fittings being all of picked cedar, the mantelpieces of marble, and otherwise of first-class finish. The gas is laid on throughout the house, and the chandeliers, brackets, and all other fittings will be sold with the property.
On the street frontage is a parapet wall and ornamental iron railing, enclosing a tastefully laid-out garden plot.
CARDS to VIEW at the Rooms.

TOWNSHIP OF BOWRAL.
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
2150 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

One of the most salubrious and health-giving climates in NEW SOUTH WALES.

A NEAT, WELL-FINISHED WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, only three minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and formerly the residence of the late HOWARD REED, Esq.
It contains 6 good sized rooms, 2 verandah rooms, kitchen, and washhouse, with well yielding a never-failing supply of the purest of water.
The land is a corner block, having 80 FEET FRONTAGE to MERRIGANG-STREET, and 100 FEET to WINGECARRIBEE-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described cottage residence, in the delightful rural town of Bowral.
Possession will be given to the purchaser immediately on completion of the title, thereby giving ample time for a family to be settled down before the hot weather commences in Sydney.

Terms at sale.

ELSWICK ESTATE, PETERSHAM.

THREE ALLOTMENTS of LAND, each 50 feet frontage to ELSWICK-STREET, south of Allan-street, with a depth of 120 feet.
THREE ALLOTMENTS, each 50 feet frontage to EDITH-STREET, with a depth of 120 feet.

*** These sites are on an elevated spot on the well-known Elswick Estate, close to Parramatta Road, and within ten minutes' walk of the Petersham Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described allotments, Elswick Estate, Petersham.
Title—Torrens' Act.
Plan at the Rooms.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER of the EXECUTORS of the late RICHARD O'CONNOR, Esq.

VERY VALUABLE and BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED LARGE BLOCK of LAND,
comprising
3 ACRES 2 ROODS 6 PERCHES,
together with
THE COTTAGE RESIDENCE
thereon, now in the occupation of Mrs. O'Connor.
It adjoins STRATHMORE HOUSE and GROUNDS, the property of the Hon. W. G. ALLEN, and fronts
THE MAIN GLEBE ROAD,
extending eastward to the waters of
JOHNSTON'S BAY.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 19th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable property, at Glebe Point,
In ONE LOT.
Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.
Messrs. ELLIS and MAKINSON, Elizabeth-street, Solicitors for the Estate.

RIVERSTONE TOWNSHIP.
The NEW TOWNSHIP of RIVERSTONE,
at the
RAILWAY STATION,
will be sold, on the Ground,
in ONE-ACRE BLOCKS,
on SATURDAY, 27th October, at 3 o'clock.

Title, Torrens' Act. Terms very liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

TWO FAITHFULLY FINISHED SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES,
RAILWAY-STREET, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. GRANT, and close to the Congregational Church.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land situated at PETERSHAM, having 42 FEET 8 INCHES frontage to RAILWAY-STREET, with a depth of 118 FEET, upon which are TWO faithfully built semi-detached
VILLA RESIDENCES,
of brick on stone foundations, with verandahs and balconies in front, and containing hall, 5 rooms, with kitchen, washshed, underground brick cemented tank, fitted with pumps; side entrance to good yards, &c., at the rear.
☞ These villas have only recently been erected, and are in the occupation of Messrs. Mason and Morris at £110 10s. per annum.
They are finished in good style, and the arrangements throughout are very complete, the residences being fitted with all necessary conveniences for a small family.
Inspection is invited prior to day of sale.
Terms at sale. Title, Torrens' Act.

NORWOOD HILL,
PETERSHAM.

VERY VALUABLE and BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED BUILDING SITE, on the NEW CANTERBURY ROAD, immediately opposite the GROUNDS of the ENGLISH CHURCH, close to the STANMORE OMNIBUS STAND, and within 3 minutes' walk of the PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

It has 42 FEET frontage to the NEW CANTERBURY ROAD, with a depth of 113 FEET.
Title, TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above described CHOICE BUILDING SITE.

It is one of the few remaining allotments of land now to be obtained in this, without doubt, the most popular and valuable position in all Petersham, with the great advantage of having the church grounds opposite, thereby securing permanently one of the most charming, extensive, and picturesque views in the locality.

Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. WILLIAM EYLES.

BY ORDER of the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, with the CONCURRENCE of the MORTGAGEE.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
near MOORE PARK.
TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES and TWO TWO-STORY RESIDENCES, being Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, OLIVIA-TERRACE, opposite Victoria-street, and TWO VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS of Land south of the above.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from SAMUEL LYONS, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that valuable block of land at SURRY HILLS, having 80 FEET frontage to the east side of BOURKE-STREET, with a depth of 100 FEET extending to a lane at the rear. On which are erected the following brick-built newly erected premises on stone foundations.
2 THREE-STORY FAMILY RESIDENCES, with verandahs and balconies front and back, and containing each wide hall, 10 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and bathroom.
2 TWO-STORY RESIDENCES, with verandahs and balconies in front, and containing each wide hall, 7 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and bathroom.
Each with large yards, water laid on, &c.
LOT 2.—VACANT BUILDING ALLOTMENT, adjoining the above, having 20 feet frontage to Bourke-street, with a depth of 100 feet to a lane at the rear.
LOT 3.—Block of land, a few yards south of the above, known formerly as Eyles's building yard, having 37 FEET frontage to BOURKE-STREET, with a depth of 100 FEET, extending to a lane.

☞ The above are in the market for bona fide sale, to close the estate.
The premises have but recently been erected, and are finished throughout in good style.
The position is equal to any other part of the Surry Hills, close to Moore Park, a locality that has of late been very much improved, and one in which eligible investments and building sites are in demand.
Terms at sale.

GLEN RHODA, EDGECLIFF ROAD.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
by
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
at their
SALE ROOMS, O'CONNELL-STREET,
on 9th OCTOBER, at 11 a.m.

That EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as GLEN RHODA, situate on the EDGECLIFF ROAD, WOOLLAHRA, with about 4½ Acres of Land, HIGHLY IMPROVED and CULTIVATED.
THE HOUSE is faithfully built of stone and brick, the walls being of great thickness, and contains on the ground floor, DINING-ROOM, 28 x 12; WAITING-ROOM adjoining, 9 x 9; small pantry; housemaid's pantry, 10 x 13; KITCHEN, 16 x 16; scullery, 16 x 16; laundry, 10 x 13; and semi-underground dairy, larder, and fuel cellar. On the first floor, HALL, and LONG CORRIDOR, DRAWING-ROOM, 28 x 12; three bedrooms, 16 x 16, 16 x 16, and 10 x 13, bathroom and lumber room. On the upper floor three bedrooms, 12 x 15, 12 x 13, and 7 x 10, and bathroom, verandahs to two floors are erected on three sides of the house, large portions of which being enclosed with glass afford protection in all weathers. GAS is laid on to all the apartments of the house, out-offices of every description, and also to the verandahs, hot house, &c. WATER is also laid on everywhere. The out-offices are of a very superior description, and only recently erected. The laundry is fitted with boiler, patent troughs, with taps over each, and plugs beneath. Rainwater is also supplied from tanks at rear. The scullery is furnished with hot and cold water, kitchen also, the latter being fitted with a splendid 5-foot range. The housemaid's pantry is fitted with glass cases, cupboards, &c.
The DRAINAGE is perfect, and carried away a long distance.
THE GROUNDS are tastefully laid out in lawns, flower beds, croquet ground, terraces, &c., &c., and contain first-class hot-house, 22 x 20, with furnace, pipes, &c.; bush-house, 40 x 25; summer-houses, fish pond, fountain, &c.; and the roads throughout the grounds are all laid in red ironstone.
THE GARDEN is well known to be stocked with the choicest of flowering plants, the rose terraces alone containing some hundreds of the best varieties. There is an excellent kitchen garden, fruit trees, &c., &c. This garden is too well known to need comment. THE STABLES are most solidly built of squared stone, containing three roomy stalls, double coachhouse, hayloft, and men's room.
Special attention is called to the WATER SUPPLY, which is of the most abundant description, furnished by springs in the rocks above, and is conveyed to the house in pipes by natural gravitation, also to all parts of the garden; besides which large quantities continually run to waste. Another creek of great volume runs through the paddock, and a hydraulic ram is on the ground to lift the water to any height in case of drought. There is no other property more complete in this respect, and the supply has never been known to fail IN THE LONGEST DROUGHTS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. S. De Lissa to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, O'Connell-street, on 9th October, at 11 a.m.,
THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY.

The title is Point Piper leasehold, with about 80 years to run, and is subject to a ground rent of £23 a year only, about £5 an acre. The adjoining land is now let at £50 year for about (?) three-quarters of an acre, and the land at the rear is taken up at 10s per foot per annum, about £100 an acre, the lowest price at which it can now be obtained in this favourite and fashionable locality.

☞ Application invited for cards to view.
TERMS, MOST LIBERAL.

DEEPDENE ESTATE,
GLENMORE ROAD,
with one Acre of charming Grounds,
having the cool N.E. aspect.

33 VILLA SITES, nearly all of which have the favourite E. and N.E. aspect and BEAUTIFUL VIEWS of PORT JACKSON, and the elegant ornamental villas at Darling Point and Elizabeth Bay,
for sale by auction, on the Ground,
on SATURDAY, 29th September, at 3 o'clock.

Lithographs at the Rooms.
P. N. TREBECK.
Land Sale Rooms, 267, George-street.

DEEPDENE ESTATE,
GLENMORE ROAD,
Paddington.
Title—The greater portion,
TORRENS' ACT.
LITHOGRAPH PLANS and all particulars at the Rooms.
P. N. TREBECK.
Land Sale Rooms, 267, George-street.

DEEPDENE ESTATE.
Terms, one-third cash, balance at 6 and 12 months, with 6 per cent. interest added; or all cash, at the option of the buyer.

The last opportunity of securing
CHARMING VILLA SITES
so near the city, with such special advantages, and surrounded by
FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.

DEEPDENE ESTATE.
7-acre Villa Sites.
The city WATER and GAS MAINS are close to every allotment.
Access at present by special Glenmore Road omnibus every half-hour from Macquarie-place, in a year or two by PADDINGTON RAILWAY, close to the property.

GLENMORE ROAD,
On the Harbour side of the Heights of Paddington.
DEEPDENE HOUSE and GROUNDS
and
THE DEEPDENE ESTATE,
subdivided in convenient Allotments for Select
VILLA RESIDENCES.

P. N. TREBECK has received instructions from W. F. M'Carthy, Esq., to sell by auction on the Ground, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, at 3 o'clock,
The well-known family residence,
DEEPDENE HOUSE and GROUNDS,
situated in the most charming position of the Glenmore Road, and commanding beautiful views of the Harbour and Rushcutters Bay, and of the elegant villas and grounds at Elizabeth Bay and Darling Point. Gas and water are laid on, and the house is replete with every convenient arrangement for a gentleman's family.
The estate will be offered as under:—

| Allotments | |
| --- | --- |
| 1 to 6. | With frontages to the most sheltered and beautiful part of the Glenmore Road, adjoining the residence of M. H. Stephen, Esq. |
| 7 and 8. | These are at the corner of the Glenmore Road and Good Hope-street, and for beauty of position cannot be surpassed in the Eastern Suburbs. |
| 9 to 15. | With frontages to Good Hope-street, commanding panoramic views of the Underwood Estate, Woollahra, Darling Point, the Harbour, Elizabeth Bay villas, and the heights of Darlinghurst. |
| 17 to 27. | Fronting Glen and Stephen streets. These are situated in a sequestered glen, well suited for lovers of gardening, and thoroughly sheltered from all objectionable winds. |
| 28 to 30. | Three valuable allotments, adjoining the "Terraces," the residence of R. H. Deane, Esq., and in front of Mr. M. H. Stephen's elegant villa. These are well worth the attention of gentlemen requiring a charming villa site, with beautiful harbour views, and with the favourite eastern aspect. |
| 31 and 32. | Both with fine harbour views, and the gem of the estate for those requiring a truly romantic spot for the culture of palms, ferns, and semi-tropical shrubs. |
| 33. | With frontage to Barcom-street, and well sheltered. The whole is the finest black alluvial soil of the richest description. |

The Deepdene Estate is only about twenty minutes' walk from the General Post Office, and is most delightfully situated in the vicinity of the ornamental residences of our leading professional and business men.
Gentlemen requiring really choice villa sites are invited to obtain a Lithograph Plan at the Rooms, and inspect the charming spots now offered for sale.
Terms will be made liberal.
Particulars of Title may be ascertained from Messrs. M'Carthy, Robertson, and Fisher, solicitors.
All other information may be obtained at the Land Sale Rooms, corner of George and Margaret streets.
P. N. TREBECK.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Preliminary Notice.

WOODLANDS, one mile from Liverpool.

SALE BY AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd and 4th of October.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER has been favoured with instructions from Thomas Hatfield, Esq., who is removing to Queensland, to sell by auction, on the ground,
HIS VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, being contents of a 10-roomed house, nearly all of it recently new, including a dining-room suite, which cost 40 guineas, first-class piano.
A splendid opportunity for any one requiring first-class furniture.

Also,
80 head of cattle, a large proportion being fit for dairy purposes—8 or 9 having just calved
Horses, draught and saddle
Farming implements, drays, and numerous sundries.

The cattle sale will commence at 11 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.
Household furniture (which can be viewed on previous day), at 11 o'clock, THURSDAY, 4th October.
After the sale the lease for three years of Woodlands, together with 200 acres of land, will be offered, if not previously let.
Woodlands is a comfortable gentleman's residence, one mile from station, by a capital road, and very pleasantly situated on the Cabramatta Creek.

THURSDAY, 18th October.

By order of the Hon. Thomas Holt.

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD ESTATES
to be Leased by Auction
for a term of from 7 to 21 years, at the option of the lessee, being subdivisions of that princely property known as
ARTHURSLEIGH,
30 miles from Goulburn, and ranging in extent from 6000 to 805 acres to 3900 acres freehold.

FINLAY and CO. have received instructions from the Hon. Thomas Holt, to lease by auction,
at ARTHURSLEIGH,
Mount Pleasant, on 18th OCTOBER,
CARRIGAN, GIBRALTAR, and WANGARATTA ESTATES, containing 6000 acres (freehold), subdivided into 9 paddocks, and highly improved.
The WATTLE CREEK ESTATE, containing 4080 acres (freehold), subdivided into 5 paddocks, and highly improved.
THE JUNCTION ESTATE, containing 3840 acres freehold, subdivided into 7 paddocks, and improved.
CYMRO ESTATE, about 800 acres first-class grazing land.
These beautiful properties are possessed of the highest fattening qualities—rich agricultural and fertile grazing lands, splendidly watered by the Wollondilly and its tributaries, the finest climate in Australia, five hours by train from Sydney, and a few miles from the Railway Receiving Stock-yards, Southern line.
Post town, Marulan.
Full particulars of these valuable properties will be found in every Saturday's issue of this paper.

It is the intention to submit by auction, at the same time and place, about
3000 head well-bred store cattle
30 horses and ponies
Fattening bullocks, heifers, and young cattle.
Every information and facility to inspect the properties will be afforded on application to the agents.

WARREGO DISTRICT.

VICTORIA AND BRUNEL DOWNS STATIONS, ANGELLALA RIVER, WARREGO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

B. D. MOREHEAD and CO. have been instructed by the proprietors to sell privately,
The Victoria and Brunel Downs stations, situated in the Warrego District, and distant about 130 miles from Roma, 60 miles from Mitchell Downs, and 60 miles from Charleville, together with 18,000 well-bred sheep more or less now nearly full fleeced
3300 head of mixed cattle
57 working horses;
also all stores, plant, furniture, &c.

Victoria and Brunel Downs contain a total area of about 400 square miles chiefly fine open down, country, and well covered with rich grasses and fattening herbage.
It is well and permanently watered by the Angellala Creek, to one side of which it has a frontage of 35 miles and 12 miles to the other side, also by other creeks and by five really good dams recently erected, and all of which are full.
There is an abundance of grass and water on said runs, as the following facts will show:—About three months ago a good draft of fat cattle was sold, and another draft of about 150 is now ready for the market. A draft of about 2000 fat wethers arrived in Dalby ten (10) days ago, and the first of them have just been sold in this market at an average of 15s 3d each. Ninety-six per cent. of lambs have been marked from the ewes which have already dropped, and an equally good result is expected from those that have to lamb.
The improvements are good and substantial, and are capable of working a much larger number of stock than are now on the run.
These runs will be sold either separately or together. The stores, plant, furniture, and sundries are to be taken at a valuation.
Price and all further particulars can be obtained from
B. D. MOREHEAD and CO.,
Stock and Station Agents, Brisbane.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1436606

## AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Thoroughbred Filly.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. James Kirby to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A bay filly, 3 years old, by Yattendon, dam by New Warrior out of Vanity by Whisker; by Whisker (imported) out of Dolly by Improver, by Camerton (imported)
Dolly's dam by Old Model (imported), Arab.

Newfoundland Watch and Water Dog.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The above dogs.

TO BE SOLD, THIS DAY, by auction, at WOOLLER'S Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of useful saddle and harness horses. Subject to trials.

Carriage and Harness

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY next, 27th September,
1 carriage and harness, without reserve.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. G. and H. Suttor to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
198 prime fat bullocks
58 prime fat heifers.
From their Darling River Station, and superior to any offered this season.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. C. and T. Young and Co. to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant,
180 head prime fat cattle.
From "Caidmurra."
Terms, cash.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Fisher and Hill to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant,
200 head prime fat cattle.
Terms, cash.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from their Booroома station, balance of those sold on Monday last.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. E. and R. Pitt to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots (from Cowbail).

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from A. E. Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from the A. A. C. to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
2000 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
150 prime fat cattle, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by their northern agent to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
2000 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. P. Galloway, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
800 fat and store wethers, large frames.

Splendid Grey Horse, suitable for Cab, 'Bus, Carriage, or Spring Van.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. D. and H. M'Lennan to sell by auction, at Wooller's Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 26th September, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid upstanding grey horse, stylish, strong, and staunch; a fast trotter, and suitable for any sort of work.
Terms, cash.

Prime Fat Cattle.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. W. and C. Durham, to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
100 very prime and weighty fat cows, the pick of a grand herd.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouse, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, bridle, horse butts, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling,
Harness, bag, bridle, basils, &c.
Terms, cash.

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at the Sale room of his Wool-warehouse, Circular Quay, at 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS DAY, 10.30,
Leather.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 26, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, harness, yearling, &c. (leather).
Terms, cash.

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 26th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms cash.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, at 10.30, patent, enamelled, harness, bridle, kip, and other leather.

G. W. TATE will sell by auction, at the new Corporation Sale Yards, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.,
116 prime fat pigs; 64 prime fat calves.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on Market Wharf,
A quantity Circular Head potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers.

WELLS and SMITH sell by auction, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock, 300 cases oranges.

WELLS and SMITH sell by auction, at Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11, Pigs and calves.

Lucerne Hay. Lucerne Hay.

THIS DAY, half-past 10 o'clock, N. H. R. Company's Wharf.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, 300 bales prime hay.

Lumber. Lumber.

WELLS and SMITH have received instructions to sell by auction, on the ground, Harris-street, Ultimo, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock,
10,000 feet cedar boards
Quantity of window sashes and building material.
No reserve.

For Positive Sale, without reserve,
on the Premises, No. 156, Oxford-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th September next, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. BATE and CO. have received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by auction,
The good-will and lease of this old-established produce, poultry, and provision business, with gas-fittings and fixtures in premises, scales and weights, Avery's machine for heavy weights, oven suitable for a baker, and 5-stall stable and loft.
Also, stock on hand.
Rent, low.

The present proprietor is retiring from sickness in his family. This old-established and lucrative business, in a first-class situation, presents a very favourable opportunity to parties going into the trade, or opening a produce establishment.

Terms, cash.

Scrivener's Sale Yards,
Liverpool,
THIS DAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER is instructed by Captain Lyons to sell, at his Yards, Liverpool, without any reserve,
12 cows, all young
10 heifers and 8 steers, 3 year old
About 14 head mixed cattle
Also, spring-cart, harness, &c.

Particular attention is invited to above sale, which is quite unreserved.

Preliminary Announcement.

A Shipment of very beautiful English Furniture and Framework.

Now Landing ex Amana.
To the Trade, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers, to sell by auction, on an early date,
An invoice of new and elegant English manufactured furniture and framework, now landing in splendid condition, ex Amana, full particulars of which will be published in a future issue of this journal.

THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Newport Clark, Licensed Victualler.
On the premises, UNITY HALL HOTEL, Darling Road, Balmain.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee, with the consent of the mortgagee, to sell by auction, at the above Hotel,
Lease
License, stock-in-trade
Bar utensils
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and effects.
Without reserve.

FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Brownjohn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
comprising
Drawing and Dining Room Suites
Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffonier, Pier Glasses
Pictures, Clocks, Ornaments, Carpets, Writing Desk, Whatnot, &c.
Single and Double Iron Bedsteads, Chest Drawers, Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee to sell by auction, on the premises, Cavendish-street West, South Kingston, Newtown, without reserve.

FRIDAY, September 28, 1877.

Invoice Walter Heywood Company's Chairs, just landed ex Star of the West.
Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
To Furniture Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 247, Margaret-street, on FRIDAY next, September 28th, 1877, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of Walter Heywood Company's American chairs, varied assortment, just landed ex Star of the West.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, October 2, 1877.

In the Insolvent Estate of Laurence Levy.
By order of the Official Assignee, Alfred Sandeman, Esq.

To Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 247, Margaret-street, on TUESDAY next, October 2nd, 1877, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bass' ale and porter, raisins, confectionery
Wax vestas, scented soap, champagne
Arrowroot, sarsaparilla, cigars, currants
Dates, case brandy, Brandreth's pills, furniture polish, Judson's gum, envelopes, novels
Cutlery, nests camphorwood trunks
Portmanteaus and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At the WAREHOUSE of Messrs. SAMUEL and WOOD, 141, Pitt-street,
On TUESDAY, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.

The whole of the well-assorted and magnificent stock of Household Furniture, Platedware, Chinaware, Pier Glasses, Ornaments, &c., &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. SAMUEL and WOOD (in consequence of their immediate removal) to sell by auction, without reserve, at their Warehouse, 141, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of their well-assorted and magnificent stock of household furniture, platedware, chinaware, pier glasses, ornaments, &c.
The Auctioneers desire to call the special attention of the trade, dealers, and private buyers to this bona fide sale and first-class opportunity of replenishing their stocks; every line will be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, on the premises, 445, RILEY-STREET, Surry Hills, opposite St. David's Church.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 445, Riley-street, Surry Hills, opposite St. David's Church, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.
In consequence of the proprietor leaving the district, the whole of his household furniture and effects.

Magnificent Household Furniture and Effects.

On THURSDAY next, September 27th.

At the Residence of J. Wyatt, Esq., No. 4, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

MESSRS. COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions by J. Wyatt, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, 4, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst,
The whole of his very elegant and modern household furniture and effects
The following being a brief outline of same, viz:—

DINING-ROOM.
Dining-room suite
Ditto table
Sideboard, plate-glass back
Pier glass
Dinner service
Breakfast and tea services
Fender and irons
Carpet and rug
Electro-plated ware, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST-ROOM
Breakfast table
Chiffonier
Couch
6 chairs and easy chair
Pier glass
Fender and irons
Choice ornaments, &c.

DRAWING-ROOM
Drawing-room suite, silk rep
Walnut table to match
Ditto chiffonier, plate glass back, &c
Window curtains and pole
Carpet and hearthrug
Handsome pier glass
Walnut whatnot
Oleographs, pictures, ornaments, &c.
Fender and irons
Magnificent walnutwood pianoforte, by Aucher Freres, trichord, &c.
Harmonium, by Alexandre, 7 stops, &c., &c.

No. 1 BEDROOM.
Handsome brass bedstead
Horsehair mattress
Palliasses
Bolster and pillows
Wardrobe
Chest drawers
Washstand (marble slab) and dressing table to match
Carpet
Towel-horse chairs, &c.

No. 2 BEDROOM.
Tubular bedstead
Horse-hair mattress
Paliasses
Bolster and pillow
Wardrobe
Chest drawers
Washstand and dressing table
Toilet glass
Towel horse
Chairs, &c.

No. 3 BEDROOM.
Bedstead
Palliasses
Mattress
Bolster and pillows
Chest drawers
Washstands and dressing table
Marble-slab toilet glass
Towel horse
Chairs, &c.

KITCHEN.
Kitchen dresser
Ditto table
Holloware
Tubs, buckets
Brushware, tinware
Crockery, &c.

Terms, cash.

N. B.—Furniture on view This Day.

THURSDAY, September 27.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, &c., &c.,
on the Premises, No. 4, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst,

COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from J. Wyatt, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 4, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.
The whole of his very choice and substantial household furniture and effects, pianoforte, &c., &c., consisting of as follows, viz.:—
Drawing-room and dining-room suites
Chiffonier, sideboard, canterbury
Gilt-frame pier glasses
FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
Dining and loo tables
Occasional tables, easy-chairs
Fenders and irons, carpets, hearthrugs
Ornaments, lustres, pictures
MASSIVE MAHOGANY WARDROBES
Chests drawers, washstands, toilet tables
Cane chairs, couches, bedsteps
Toilet glasses, curtains and poles
Brass and iron bedsteads
Chamber sets, bedding, cots
Glassware, china, plate, cutlery
Kitchen utensils, laundry ditto, &c., &c., &c.
NO RESERVE.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE of EXTRA SUPERIOR and ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, SUPERB and BRILLIANT-TONED OBLIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by SCHWECHTEN, HANDSOME PIER-GLASSES, PICTURES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, PLATE, &c., &c.
On the Premises, 465, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
Under Instructions from the Trustees of Mrs. S. Benjamin.

COHEN and CO. are favoured with instructions, as above, to sell by auction, on the premises, 465, Bourke-street, on THURSDAY, October 11, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the very elegant and modern household furniture and effects, brilliant-toned pianoforte, and all the superior and well-kept appurtenances contained in a first-class residence.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
Catalogues in course of preparation.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MOST IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED GREAT SALE OF SEVENTY-EIGHT CASES LONDON-MANUFACTURED FURNITURE IN EVERY ASSORTMENT AND OF UNUSUAL GOOD QUALITY, MADE EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS MARKET.

Now landing ex Agnes Rose and Patriarch.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNORS.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by the Consignees, Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co., to sell by auction, at their new Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street, 4 doors from Hunter-street, on or about the 4th proximo, due notice of which will be given,
One of the most extensive and well assorted invoices of London-manufactured furniture ever offered for public sale in this city, comprising:—
DRAWING ROOM and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
BOUDOIR and BEDROOM FURNITURE — In every variety.
LIBRARY, HALL, and OFFICE FURNITURE
Elegant pier and toilet glasses
Carpets, horsehair beds, feather pillows, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
The trade and others are advised to be prepared for this MONSTER UNRESERVED SALE, as
EVERY LINE MUST GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS.
The Entire Cargo of the BARBARA TAYLOR, direct from Foochow.
Now landed, in first-class condition.

THE FIRST UNRESERVED SALE OF THE SEASON.
9216 packages.

In order to afford the Tea Trade of Sydney a thorough opportunity of inspecting the various chops, the samples WILL BE ON VIEW from MONDAY MORNING till hour of sale.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, September 26th, at the City Mart.
Messrs. LORIMER, ROME, and CO. have given positive instructions that this cargo will be cleared WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. The qualities embrace the choicest FIRST-CROP EARLY-LEAF CONGOUS, which have, during late years, made their importations famous, and also combine the FLAVOURY, MEDIUM, and STATION sorts, now so much in request.
The assortment is superb.
CATALOGUES now issued, and every facility afforded for liquoring the Chops.

AS THE IMPORTERS ARE DETERMINED TO SELL EVERY LINE, it is respectfully requested that buyers will come prepared for business on day of sale.

L. E. THRELKELD is instructed by Messrs. LORIMER, ROME, and CO. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of CHOICE FIRST CROP EARLY CONGOUS, ex BARBARA TAYLOR, comprising,
9216 PACKAGES.

The IMPORTERS, as usual, intend selling. The musters are on view, and the CHOICE and VARIED QUALITIES of the tea should command the attention of all buyers.
Full particulars in catalogues.
Terms, liberal.

COLONIAL SUGAR, FROM THE RICHMOND and CLARENCE RIVERS,
comprising
Finest LIGHT COUNTERS
Ditto BROWN ditto.

For Unreserved Sale.
WEDNESDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
720 packages finest counter sugars.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

EMIGRANT SURPLUS STORES, &c., per SHIP SALISBURY.

For POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
at the City Mart,
on WEDNESDAY, September 26th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

Under instructions from Messrs. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Emigrant stores, &c., ex SALISBURY, comprising—
15 casks flour
2 ditto split peas
13 ditto oatmeal
11 ditto split peas
5 ditto preserved meat, in tins
20 cases vegetables
6 tins preserved potatoes
2 cases limejuice
5 casks sugar
1 cask vinegar
4 ditto molasses
14 jars mixed pickles
1 case coffee.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

EMIGRANT'S SURPLUS STORES, &c., per American ship Star of the West.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
at
The City Mart,
WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
Emigrant's surplus stores,
ex ship Star of the West,
comprising,
10 barrels pork
4 ditto suet
14 ditto flour
11 ditto oatmeal
2 ditto beans
2 ditto split peas
400 lbs butter
14 casks preserved meat
1 half-barrel corn beef
2 barrels sugar
3 ditto coffee
4 half-chests tea
3 boxes ground pepper
8 ditto ditto mustard
4 kegs pickles
91 barrels bread.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

PRIME N. Z. OATMEAL

JUST ARRIVED.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 sacks N. Z. oatmeal, assorted.
Terms at sale.

WATER TANKS,
per ship SALISBURY.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
At the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock.

Under instructions from Messrs. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Emigrants' water tanks (60)

The tanks are now lying alongside the ship at the Circular Quay, where intending purchasers may inspect them.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

SUPERIOR TORTOISESHELL.

JUST ARRIVED.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 26,
at 11 o'clock.

Important to Shippers, Speculators, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
2 large cases tortoiseshell.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY.

WHITE MADEIRA
RED HERMITAGE.
12 Cases Palmer's choice COLONIAL WINE, from Port Macquarie.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 cases choice colonial wine, containing
9 dozen white madeira
8 dozen hermitage.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT CLEARING SALE
of
FRENCH PRODUCTS,
to close various consignments for the INTERESTS CONCERNED.

By order of Messrs. MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, September 27, at 12 o'clock.

The catalogue will embrace the following:—
CLARET, in bulk (very fine)
CLARET, in case
CHABLIS, CHATEAU Y. QUEM
CURACOA, ARISETTE
MARASCHINO
Assorted Liqueurs
CHAMPAGNES, BRANDY
FRENCH PEAS, TOMATO SAUCES
ASPARAGUS, MUSHROOMS
Macaroni, Vermicelli
Prunes, Candied Fruits
Pâtes (various), Chocolates
SARDINES, in halves and quarters, &c.

The Auctioneer, in inviting the attendance of wine merchants and family providores, would ask them to test the quality of the several lines PRIOR TO SALE, and mark their catalogues. Every line will be cleared out under the hammer.

Catalogues will be issued.

L. E. THRELKELD is instructed by the consignees, in the interests of the concerned, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, September 27, at NOON precisely,
The above invoices of choice French productions.
Full particulars of which will be announced.
Terms, liberal.

STEAMSHIP GRAFTON.
For Sale by Public Auction,
on account of whom it may concern.

DAY OF SALE—THURSDAY, September 27, at 11 o'clock.

This vessel is a LIGHT DRAUGHT, TWIN SCREW steamer, with a carrying capacity of about 400 tons.
Length on deck, 150 feet
Breadth, 28 feet
Depth of hold, 14 feet.

L. E. THRELKELD has been favoured with instructions to submit for positive sale by auction, at the Rooms, City Mart, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
The twin-screw steamer GRAFTON, now lying in WATERVIEW BAY, PORT JACKSON.

She has just been ENTIRELY RECONSTRUCTED, and is now as good as new, with all modern improvements.
The ENGINES are on the high pressure surface condensing principle, with a nominal horse-power of 65.
The FIRE-GRATE SURFACE is unusually large, also the condensing cooling surface. The condenser pumps are worked by separate engine.
The CONSUMPTION OF COALS IS SMALL, the bunkers being estimated to carry coal for fifteen days.
DECK ROOM FOR LIVE STOCK very spacious.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION includes berths for 40 first-class and 36 steerage passengers.
The GRAFTON is ready for immediate service, has good speed, which, combined with light draught, and small consumption of coal, makes her a very eligible vessel for coasting or intercolonial trade. Her working expenses will compare most favourably with any sea-going steamer on the coast.
The Auctioneer respectfully invites all interested in the promotion of steam communication on our coast to inspect this fine vessel. She may be viewed on application to the shipkeeper in charge on board the vessel until day of sale.
Inventory will be prepared.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.
L. E. THRELKELD, City Mart.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Important and attractive Boot Sale.

Just landed ex Birker, Gilroy, and Sir J. Family, consisting of—
Men's morocco, E.S.
Men's Calf, E.S.
Men's Oxonians, Lace and E.S.
Women's Lasting, Morocco and Kid
Pollack's ditto, with and without Toes
Children's, 4-6 Patent Garibaldis
Ditto, 4-6 Morocco E.S.
Ditto, 7-10 Patent E.S.
Ditto, 7-10 Morocco E.S.
Girls' and Boys', 11-1 Patent E.S.
Ditto, 11-1 Morocco E.S.
Women's Lasting, E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto, E.S., Spring Heels
Ditto, Cashmere, ditto
Ditto, T.P.H., ditto,

And every line at present in demand.

L. E. THRELKELD has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid assortment of the above.
Terms liberal, at sale.

TRENT BREWERY ALE.
In splendid order and condition.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
To close a shipment.

At the City Mart, on THURSDAY, September 27, at 11 o'clock.

The Ale has been removed to the Cellars of the Auctioneer, for convenience, where intending purchasers may inspect and sample previous to sale.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, September 27, at 11 o'clock,
40 hogsheads Trent Brewery ale, all in splendid order and condition.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Raglan Castle.
More or less damaged.

119 Bundles 6, 8, and 10 White X Fencing Wire.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.,
119 bundles 6, 8, and 10 White X fencing wire
Terms, net cash.

WEDNESDAY, 26th September, at 11 a.m.,
at the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
UNRESERVED SALE
of
MASSIVE MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, by Hopkins and Stephens, with Ivory Balls, Cues, Cue Racks, and all the appurtenances complete

Ditto ditto ditto, by Edwards

MAGNIFICENT Inlaid BIRDS-EYE MAPLE Prize ditto ditto, of French build, with Cues, Cue Rack, Ivory Balls, &c.

TO HOTEL AND CAFE PROPRIETORS and PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th September, at 11 a.m., without reserve.

THREE MAGNIFICENT BILLIARD TABLES.
Inspection invited.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

NEW IMPORTATION OF HIGHLY FINISHED ELECTROPLATE, in great variety.

To PRIVATE PURCHASERS, IRONMONGERS, and GENERAL DEALERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their new Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.,
NEW SHIPMENT OF HIGHLY FINISHED PLATE.

THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

A CONSIGNMENT from Tasmania of the best selected BLACK OPOSSUM SKINS, tanned and prepared for RUGS, MATS, MUFFS, CLOTHING, &c.; also OPOSSUM RUGS, DRAWING-ROOM MATS, HEARTH RUGS, &c.
These skins are all tanned with wattle bark, which may be relied on to keep them free from moth.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
NOW ON VIEW. INSPECTION INVITED.

THURSDAY, 27th September, at half-past 2 p.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

VERY FINE COLLECTION of CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, in HANDSOME Gilt Frames.

SUBJECTS.
New Henden
Scarborough
On the Thames
Loch Katrine
On the Tayley
Near Mitcham
Seven Oakes
Landscapes
On the Roder
Clonden Mills
Clapham Common
Rydal
Grasmere
Dunrobin Glen
In the Dargle
Landscapes and Seascapes
and
TWO FINE EXAMPLES from the brush of the celebrated marine painter, Knell—
Off Whitby
Dismasted Frigate being towed into Port.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at half-past 2 p.m.,
A NEWLY-ARRIVED COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

The above are hung ready for inspection on first floor.

On FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 a.m.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE of the whole of the ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
at
LINTHORPE, ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, NEWTOWN,
the Residence of VINCENT W. GIBLIN, Esq.,
comprising
SUPERB Suite Table Glass
HANDSOME Dinner Services
Breakfast and Tea Sets
VALUABLE ELECTROPLATE
STERLING SILVER TABLE SERVICE, weighing 183 oz.
MASSIVE Morocco Dining-room Suite
Mahogany Dining Table
SPLENDID Serpentine Front SIDEBOARD, plate glass back
Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets
Fenders and Fireirons
FINE COLLECTION of CHOICE Proof Engravings
PARIAN STATUARY, Busts of eminent men and Allegorical Subjects
BRILLIANT TONED PIANOFORTE
ELEGANT Walnut Chiffonier, plate-glass back and marble top
Walnut Card Tables
HANDSOME Cabriole Drawing-room Suite
MASSIVE Mahogany WARDROBES, plate-glass fronts
ELEGANT Mahogany TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS
SUPERB TOILET SETS
Chests Drawers, Towel Horses
HANDSOME 4-post Double Brass Bedsteads
Iron Tubular Double Bedsteads, brass foot posts
Single Half-tester Iron bedsteads
Kitchen and Laundry Utensils
LARGE COPPER BOILER
POULTRY.

THE VALUABLE MILCH COW DAISY.

TWO PET MONKEYS, male and female.

To Private Gentlemen and Furniture Warehousemen.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Vincent W. Giblin, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Linthorpe, Erskineville Road, Newtown, on FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of his ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Catalogues will be duly issued.

THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
To close accounts.

TUMBLERS, FLOWER TUBES
TEAPOT-STANDS, GOBLETS
and
SUITES CUT GLASSWARE.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND THE TRADE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 a.m.,
Tumblers, flower tubes
Teapotstands, goblets
and
SUITES Cut GLASSWARE.

SATURDAY, 29th September, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
By Order of the Canadian Commissioners.

EXHIBITION DOUBLE-SEAT TRAY BUGGY
Ditto ditto ditto Hooded ditto
and a
Magnificent Walnut Chiffonier, fancifully inlaid with various woods and Sevres China Medallion.

NOW ON VIEW.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 29th September, at 11 a.m.,
The above.

Preliminary Notice.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

MONDAY, October 1, at half-past 2 p.m.

NEW SHIPMENT
of
SPLENDID PIANOFORTES,
by
Schwechten, and Biese (Berlin)
Ronisch (Dresden), and other celebrated makers.
HARMONIUMS, by
Schiedmayer and Trayser (Stuttgart).

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 1st October, at half-past 2 p.m.,
NEW SHIPMENT of SPLENDID PIANOFORTES and POWERFUL-TONED HARMONIUMS.

Full particulars in another issue.

STOCK OF A COUNTRY STOREKEEPER.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 26.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mr. Hearne to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
A large and well-selected stock of a country storekeeper, comprising
READY-MADE CLOTHING, 60 complete suits
250 TROUSERS and VESTS, D. B. and S. B., in West of England and other first-class tweeds
300 COATS, pagets, D. B. and S. B., D. B. pembrokes and sacs, in silk mixtures, blue and black diagonal, black cloth, China silk, alpaca, and holland
30 vests, well assorted
Shirts, hats, caps
Manchester goods, blankets, in great variety
Hosiery, dress materials, in great variety
Fancy drapery, laces, parasols, ditto ditto
Haberdashery, ribbons, stays, ditto ditto
Millinery, men's mercery, ditto ditto.

The above are now opened, have been well-selected, are sound, and in good condition.

Terms, cash.

On account and risk of the Shippers.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 26.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 sharp,
62 pieces check cambric, plain, figured, and batiste prints.

For unreserved sale.

IMPORTANT and UNRESERVED SALE of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, MANCHESTER GOODS, WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, SILKS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STAYS, UNDERCLOTHING, and the ordinary Stock of a General DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF W. L. SHEARD.

On the premises, 578, George-street.
On an early date, due notice of which will be given.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the trustees in the above assigned estate to sell by auction, on the premises, on an early date,
The entire stock-in-trade as enumerated; also, gas-fittings, fixtures, pier glasses, &c.
Particulars in future issue.

FRIDAY, September 28.

Preliminary.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above date, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of fancy goods, albums, glassware, vases, perfumery, &c., &c., to close consignment accounts.
Particulars next issue.

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.
On FRIDAY next, 28th instant, at 11.30 prompt.

CHAS. MOORE AND CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, at 11.30,
12 cases Christy's celebrated felt hats, in all the modern styles and colours; just received Ex Amana.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved SALE.

BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S CLOTHING WOOLLENS, MANCHESTER GOODS, LINENS, DAMASKS, DAMASK CLOTHS, &c.
Ex John Duthie and other late arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next, 27th and 28th instant, at 11.30 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next,
409— 19 boys' fancy tweed reginald suits, 1659
80 D. B blue serge yachting jackets, 1655
410—132 boys' blue sailor suits, 1664
413—125 ditto D. B. blue cloth victor suits, 1694
418—214 men's black cloth vests, assorted Nos.
419— 88 boys' fancy suits, various
421— 38 men's summer overcoats, 2 Nos.
19 ditto trousers and vests, 1698
48 ditto trousers, 1705
422— 20 ditto ditto, 2 Nos.
93 ditto ditto and vests, 1506 and 1701
423— 48 ditto ditto ditto, 3 Nos.
16 ditto black cloth pagets, 2 Nos.
424—120 boys' K. B. suits, 1225
20 men's paget coats, 2 Nos.
425— 12 D. B. yachting jackets, 1565
157—trousers, 7017
77 D. B. vests, assorted
401— 26 fancy doe trousers, 1668
10 ditto and vests, 1670
395—150 self mole trousers, Y
403— 18 D. B. pagets, 1653
29 S. B. ditto, 1680
48 morning coats, 1665
404— 48 ditto, 1686
67 ditto, 1719
406—100 fancy tweed yachting suits, 1631
407— 1 case same
203— 15 men's tweed suits
47 ditto coats
692—100 dozen white honeycomb towels, 2 Nos.
693— 50 ditto grey Turkish ditto
50 ditto white ditto
689— 50 ditto 11-4 toilet quilts
50 ditto 12-4 ditto
690—100 ditto 10-4 chintz alhambras
691—100 ditto 11-4 ditto
685— 20 ditto 10-4 marseilles quilts
20 ditto 11-4 ditto
20 ditto 12-4 ditto
15— 10 pieces 8-4 bleached damask
10 ditto 8-4 white on brown ditto
12—100 victoria table covers, assorted sizes
1— 30 dozen cambridge shirts, W. and B., with collars to match
2— 30 ditto regatta ditto ditto
7— 40 ditto boys' cheviot ditto, 3 to 6.
Terms at sale.

BANKRUPT STOCK RECEIVED FROM THE COUNTRY.

TO-MORROW (Thursday), and FRIDAY, 27th and 28th instant,
commencing at 11 o'clock sharp each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, at 11 sharp,
A stock of fancy drapery, &c., consisting of hosiery, gloves, collars, ties, scarfs, bows, cuffs, hairpads and ornaments, feathers, flowers, tweeds, coatings, fancy wool goods, furs, silk jackets, laces, shirtings, dress materials, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

CONCERTINAS.

By order of the Consignors,
One Case of Assorted New Goods,
for Sale by Auction,
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
THIS DAY, September 26.
Particulars at sale.

FENCING WIRE,
ex Margaret Heald.

On account of those concerned,
45 Bundles, each 1 cwt.,
More or less damaged,
for Sale by Auction, by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
THIS DAY, September 26,
at 11 o'clock.
Particulars at sale.

DINNER SERVICES
Toilet Services
Glassware
Earthenware.

By order of the Consignors,
a Shipment of opened-out Goods,
for Sale by Auction, by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
THIS DAY, September 26,
at 11 o'clock.
Particulars at sale.

CARABELLA and FITZROY STREETS.

MILSON'S POINT,
four minutes from the Ferry.

A BUILDING SITE of unqualified excellence, 102 feet frontage, by a mean depth of 100 feet
Three FRONTAGES adjoining the building now in course of erection for Mr. Dawson
CORNER ALLOTMENT.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, at 3 p.m. sharp,
All that parcel of land situate at the corner of Fitzroy and Carabella streets, Milson's Point, containing by admeasurement 1 rood and 9 perches, adjacent to the residence of James Milson, Esq.

One of the most eligible sites on the Point, an excellent area, a charming position, and to be sold to the highest bidder.

Title, Torrens'.

Terms, liberal.

GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.
By Order of the Consignees.

186 PACKAGES,

comprising,—
Pickles, Salad Oils
Candles, Starch,
Raisins, &c.,
FOR SALE, by Auction,
by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
on
THURSDAY, September 27,
at 11 o'clock.
Particulars at sale.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE
by Thurston,
for sale by Auction,
FRIDAY, September 28,
with Cues, Boards,
Rests, Tips, Revolving Rack, &c.
complete.
No Reserve.
By
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

THIS DAY.

On the Premises,
REGENT-STREET, adjoining RAILWAY STATION

A First-class HOTEL, occupying an undeniably capital and independent position.

MESSRS. W. T. MUSTON and CO. are favoured with instructions from the proprietor to submit to auction, on the premises, Regent-street, near the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The VALUABLE LEASE, FURNITURE, GOODWILL, and possession of that
PROFITABLE HOTEL,
known as the
LORD WARDEN.
That Regent-street is one of the best localities for public business is a well-known fact, and this is owing to all the RAILWAY EMPLOYEES and a host of WELL-PAID MECHANICS and tradespeople residing in Chippendale and Redfern, every one of whom is compelled to pass the Lord Warden at least twice a day in his journeys to and from home.
The Lord Warden has special advantages, which will be explained at sale.

Terms liberal.

On SATURDAY 29th SEPTEMBER.

NEXT SATURDAY.
CROYDON PARK. CROYDON PARK,

J. W. WATKIN has received instructions from the proprietor Mr. W. J. Hobbs, to sell by auction, on the above date, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
CROYDON PARK, in allotments.
CROYDON PARK adjoins the well-known Canterbury Mansion and Grounds, and is close to the residence of Sir Henry Parkes, is within easy distance of Ashfield and Croydon Railway Stations.
The subdivision of this railway suburban estate having been completed, and the extensive work of clearing and forming the grand avenues, one hundred feet wide—carriage-way (60) sixty feet, and two pathways each (20) twenty feet wide, the latter to be planted with shade trees, approaching an end, the attention is invited of parties seeking either an investment for capital, or BUILDING SITES OF SUFFICIENT AREA, in a locality which will be the MOST FASHIONABLE and SELECT out of Sydney because in addition to being particularly favoured by nature, it has been subdivided on a plan not only second to none, but far beyond comparison with any property ever offered here.
Another block of land of the area, natural advantages, position, accessibility to the city cannot be found out of which to carve another
CROYDON PARK.
This is not an ordinary subdivision, with narrow streets and lots 33 x 100, in which if you don't buy immediately you can wait for another of a similar description in a short time.
And it must be remembered that land is not like an ordinary article of commerce, to which the law of supply and demand is applicable.
Land cannot be manufactured; there is a limit to the supply of eligible accessible building sites.
The Auctioneer asserts, without fear of contradiction, and without in the least laying himself open to the charge of depreciating other properties, that there is not another property obtainable equal in every way, which has the natural advantages, and which could be laid out on a plan of subdivision equal to
CROYDON PARK.
The plan of subdivision is
TWO MAIN AVENUES,
viz., the Croydon Avenue and Brighton Avenue, each 100 feet wide, with cross roads—Queensborough Road and Albert Road—intersecting and connecting the two grand Avenues at suitable distances.
The lots have mostly frontages of ONE HUNDRED (100) FEET by depths of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY (330) FEET.
The AVENUES run down to the river, which is here a beautiful sheet of fresh water, and between the avenues and along the river's bank is
THE RECREATION RESERVE,
OF OVER SIX (6) ACRES IN EXTENT,
affording ample scope for the indulgence in our healthy outdoor national pastimes, and lovely walks, and abounding in shady nooks, and fairy bowers; whilst boating on and fishing in the river may be indulged in ad libitum.
This feature of this subdivision, in which the proprietor has withdrawn from his returns the sums which these river frontages (about the very choicest of the whole property) would have given him had he sold them, in order to benefit the whole, will, the Auctioneer is sure, be appreciated.
THE SOIL IS EXCELLENT. This is evidenced by the stately timber which now adorns the estate; and for orchards and gardens will be found all that can be desired. All who have inspected the Park have been both pleased and astonished, for few of the citizens have any idea that such beautiful land and so beautiful a river can be found so near the Railway line, and so accessible to the city.
The elevation is good, admitting of perfect and easy drainage.
The access to the city is easy, and the time in which it can be reached reasonable. Within six minutes' drive of Croydon or eight of Ashfield Station, from which trains (shortly to be increased in number, the traffic augmenting so rapidly) run at short intervals throughout the day up to midnight, the through train's time being eleven (11) minutes from Ashfield to Redfern (vide time table); and also within easy driving distance of the city (about 6½ miles from the Obelisk, at Macquarie-place, or, say 5 miles from Redfern Station), whilst the extension of the railway to the Circular Quay, which is certain to be carried out in a short time, will give still greater facilities of access.
A BRIDGE TO SPAN THE RIVER at the foot of the Brighton Avenue. Steps are being taken to erect this, which will be a great advantage, and amongst others will enable building stone from the famed Canterbury Quarries, and bricks, &c., to be supplied to parties building on this estate at considerably lower prices than in less favoured localities.
The owner of the property on the other side of the river will continue Brighton Avenue the one hundred feet in width, thus making a drive and road unequalled.
This property being just outside the Ashfield Municipality, an opportunity will be given to form this estate into a municipality which, by the exercise of ordinary discretion, can be made the MODEL MUNICIPALITY OF THE COLONY.
The comfort and sanitary interests of the future residents in
CROYDON PARK
have been carefully studied. This will be appreciated by those who have the foresight to secure sites in this subdivision, and care will be taken to prevent the erection of unsightly huts and miserable shanties, which too often destroy the character of a neighbourhood.
It is beyond the power of the auctioneer and the limit of an advertisement to fairly put the advantages of this property before the public, but the land will, to use a figure, speak for itself through the eyes of anyone who will take the trouble to fairly inspect the estate.
The man of business, who wants a relief from the worrying cares of everyday life, can have a thorough change of scenery and of life here, within a few minutes of the city, and without a long, wearisome, and expensive journey.
He who has by years of industry saved to spend in the eventide of life can here locate and enjoy the pleasures of the orchard and the garden amidst the fruits and flowers the blessings which labour brings; and, to the active man who wishes room to breathe the pure air, who desires to bring up a family free from the risks, &c., of city life, an opportunity is here afforded of securing not a lot in the suburbs, the size of the ordinary city lot, but a site of sufficient area to really enjoy the pleasures and secure the benefits of a rural life.
All the auctioneer asks is an inspection of the subdivision.
Terms very liberal; 10 per cent. deposit; 10 per cent. in 6 months; 10 per cent. in 12 months; and balance by yearly instalments of 20 per cent.; interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
Title will be under Torrens' Act. H. HERON, Esq., Solicitor.
Remember Day of Sale—29th September,
and the Place of Sale—Temperance Hall, Sydney.
First Edition of Lithographs ready.
Boat provided for convenience of visitors desirous of inspecting property from river.
Conveyance meets trains at Ashfield Station to convey, free of charge, parties desirous of inspecting the Park, on arrival of following trains from Sydney:—10.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 2.30, 3.30, and 4.30 p.m.

T H E L A N D
British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.
Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies.
Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.
HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN.
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 5s per quarter.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1436607

## FUNERALS.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mr. SLOPER COX will leave 159, Macquarie-street, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and the Railway-station, Richmond, at 11.20.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN MARDARDY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Fanny; to move from his residence 25, Bligh-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS.

THE FRIENDS of MICHAEL BARRY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved MOTHER. Honora Barry; to move from her late residence, Cambridge-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Miss CHRISTIE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved FATHER; to move from his late residence, 210, Goulburn-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Camperdown Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street; and 737, George-st. South.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of ISAAC AARON, late of Premier-terrace, William-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Surgeon, deceased.
PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act 1862, the Creditors of the abovenamed deceased are requested to send in full particulars of their claims to MARY CHARLOTTE AARON, at 57, Lower Fort-street, Sydney, the Executrix of the said deceased, or to the undersigned, on or before the thirtieth day of October next, after which date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets in the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.
Dated this eleventh day of September, 1877.
M'CARTHY, ROBERTSON, and FISHER, Pitt-street North, Sydney, Proctors for the said Executrix.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies or shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.
Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

CAUTION.—All Persons are cautioned against negotiating for LEASES of any portion of the STOCKTON ESTATE, at Newcastle, pending legal proceedings, which are being instituted respecting the Trusteeship of the Estate. Dated this 8th of September, A.D. 1877.
W. B. QUIGLEY
M. S. QUIGLEY.

AVIS.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, will early in November REMOVE to those commodious Premises, 6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square (immediately opposite).

PHOTOGRAPHY.
Signor G. ANIVITTI, Artist, from Rome, begs to inform his patrons and the inhabitants of Sydney and suburbs that he has OPENED a new PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO at Waterloo-buildings, 470, George-street, Sydney, opposite Sydney Markets.
The atelier commands the finest and purest light in Sydney, allowing sitters the most favourable condition for obtaining good portraits. Signor Anivitti will execute the various branches of Photographic Portraiture, with the latest improvements of artistic retouching, printing, &c., and will give special attention to the instantaneous photographing of children.
Appointments can now be made. Portraits in oil, water-colour, and crayons; life size to miniatures, enlargements, reduced copies, and all kinds of copying.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal advances on Wool of the ensuing clip.
A. HINCHCLIFF,
Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. T. NEWELL, Solicitor, has removed to Waterloo-chambers, George-street, opposite Markets.
Private Residence, Cheshunt House, Dawes Point.

REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE MERRIMAN, Solicitor, to 203, Pitt-street, next Post Office entrance.

ADVANCES made on Wool, Metals, and other colonial produce, for Sale here, in London, or elsewhere. Credits granted for purchase of goods, and indents executed on the most favourable terms, through our London house, Messrs. John B. Watt and Co., 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Lloyd's Agency.

THE WAVERLEY CEMETERY.
THE CEMETERY for EASTERN SUBURBS, at WAVERLEY, is now OPEN to the PUBLIC for Interments, &c.
ALL APPLICATIONS for interments to be made, and Correspondence addressed to, the Secretary, Council-chambers, Waverley.
JOHN MACPHERSON, Mayor.
Waverley Council-chambers, August 17th, 1877.

WOOL CIRCULAR.
On reviewing the past season, we take this opportunity of thanking our friends for the very substantial support with which we have been favoured, and at the same time beg to inform them, that in order to meet the requirements of the coming clip, we have—in addition to our commodious Stores on the Circular Quay—made such arrangements for the reception and storage of Wool, that we shall be prepared to receive consignments to any extent.
Our facilities also for the disposal of Wool are unrivalled; owners not only have the advantage of their Wool being offered in this market, but, failing to realize their reserves, can have it forwarded to Melbourne to our Agents there, Messrs. R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO., with whom we have made such arrangements for shipment and cost of transit to Melbourne for all Wool consigned to them as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
On thus soliciting a continuance of the support hitherto so liberally accorded to us, we need scarcely say that our careful attention will be given to carrying out the instructions of our friends in the disposal of their Wool, either in the Sydney and Melbourne, or London markets.
MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS
and
CATTLE SALESMEN
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Homebush and Sydney.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Produce or Stock consigned to us.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on WOOL, TALLOW, OR OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE consigned to their friends in London, under whose personal supervision all sales are effected.
MASON, BROTHERS.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.
Mr. W. G. COLLINGS,
Mining Agent, Manager, and Broker.
Reports and surveys carefully made, and inquiries answered.

TIN, TIN ORE, and COPPER.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
Metal Brokers,
Sydney.
Liberal advances made if required.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on WOOL or other PRODUCE consigned to their London House.
YOUNG and LARK.

WOOL, TALLOW, TIN, HIDES.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on all COLONIAL PRODUCE entrusted to them for SALE in the colony, or SHIPMENT to their London Agents.
HENRY BEIT and CO.,
62, Margaret-street.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETOR COMPANY'S COGNAC.
The undersigned are AGENTS for the Company in Sydney, and have a stock in bulk and cases constantly on hand.
HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP,
121, Pitt-street North.
Sydney, October 1, 1872.

CAUTION.—J. AND F. MARTELL'S BRANDY—It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand, which is to be had of all respectable dealers. Agents, MATTHEW CLARK and SONS, 72, Great Tower-street, London.
MARTELL and CO.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—All goods purchased at our Sale yesterday must be removed before 6 o'clock THIS EVENING, or storage will be charged.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., Auctioneers,
167, Pitt-street.
September 26, 1877.

IF MR. REYNOLDS does not finish his work in Thomas-street, Balmain, I will put some other person in his place.
A. TURNBULL.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.
Received with thanks from
Mrs. M. A. CRITCHLY, Darling Point,
the sum of £40 for various societies.
E. RAMSAY, Collector, 412, George and King streets.

REMOVAL.—GREENFELD'S Photographic Establishment Removing on the 1st of October, to 434, George-street, over Fletcher's boot shop, three doors from Royal Hotel. No further connection with the old place after that date.

J. THOMSON.—Mr. GREENFELD'S STUDIO of PHOTOGRAPHY will open, on the 1st of October, at 434, George-street, over Fletcher's boot shop, three doors from Royal Hotel. The new Studio has been built on the latest American principles, giving extreme softness of light, and he will be most happy, after the above date, to Photograph the Children by the new instantaneous process.
No further connexion with the old place after the 1st of October.

TURKISH BATHS CLOSED THIS DAY, in consequence of a death in the family.
Open on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock a.m.

## EDUCATIONAL.

A GOOD Handwriting or Bookkeeping.—One guinea. Lessons any hour, day and evening. Special Commercial Classes for youths every morning. NORRIS'S Writing Institute, Church-hill, next St. Patrick's Church.

BELMORE COLLEGE for YOUNG LADIES, ROCKWALL, MACLEAY-STREET, POTTS POINT.
VACATION will end October 1st.

DERWENT-STREET, Glebe.—Ladies' School, conducted by Miss DOUGLAS. Vacancies.

MORVEN SCHOOL, DOUBLE BAY.—CHRISTMAS TERM begins on MONDAY, October 1.

MRS. BENNETT, Milson's Point, Teacher of Pianoforte, has now vacancies for 2 or 3 pupils.

MUSIC taught by an experienced teacher, 30s per quarter. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-street.

MRS. HIGGINS' School for Young Ladies, 155, William-street.

MRS. PALMER.—Musical tuition resumed, MONDAY, October 1. 199, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo.

MUSIC and Modern LANGUAGES.—LESSONS given by FRAEULEIN WALDON. Care of Dr. GARRAN, Roslyn-terrace, Darlinghurst.

MELMERBY, Victoria-street.—EDUCATION for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. Sroffoth. The attention of parents is invited to the very superior arrangements for boarders. The highest references and test monials. All particulars on application. A preparatory class for little boys. No Michaelmas vacation.

OAKLANDS, Mittagong.—The Christmas Term will commence on SATURDAY, October 6.
E. SOUTHEY.

PADDINGTON HOUSE.—School Duties will be resumed October 1. C. R. ORD, LL.B.

PETERSHAM.—ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, Waverton, Norwood-street. Principals—Mrs. and Misses ELLA. Christmas quarter commences October 2nd. Vacancy for one resident Pupil.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS given by a LADY, either at her own residence or that of her pupils. Terms, one guinea per quarter. Address Musician, Post Office, Paddington.

REIBY HOUSE,
Enmore Road, Newtown.
Miss DEACON and Mrs. HILLIARD.
The ensuing quarter will commence on MONDAY, October 8. Vacancies for two boarders. The advantages of home training are combined with those of School Education, as but six boarders are received.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The next quarter will begin at 9.30 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, September 26, and will end on or about Friday, December 21. New pupils should present themselves at the school at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, September 26.
A. B. WEIGALL, Head-master.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The English Master, Mr. C. J. FACHE, receives as Boarders at his residence, Cleveland House, Alfred Park, Pupils attending the school. There are two vacancies. Terms, inclusive of school fees, from 60 guineas. Prospectus and code of rules may be had on application.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOTICE.—The Secretary will be in attendance at the School on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., to receive the fees of the Lower School; and on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, to receive the fees of the Upper School. Any boy who shall fail to pay his fees by FRIDAY, the 28th September, will be supposed to have left the school, and the vacancy will be filled up.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary to the Trustees.

THE Rev. W. J. M. HILLYAR'S School.—The quarter commences Monday, Oct. 1. 5, Belgrave-ter., D'hst.

THE COLLEGE, GOULBURN.—Head Master, H. EVANS, B.A.
Late Scholar and Graduate in Honours (Classical Tripos) Trinity College, Cambridge.
Referees: The Bishops of Goulburn and Bathurst, the Hon. Chas. Campbell, M.L.C.; the Sheriff of Sydney, Professor Badham.
Boarders are to return on MONDAY, October 1.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS commence on MONDAY, the 5th November. Candidates names will not on any account be received after the 23rd October. It is requested that application for local examinations in country districts be sent in as soon as possible.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

WRENTMORE COLLEGE,
Stanmore.
Principals—The Misses COOKE.
Thorough English education, with or without accomplishments. Preparations for the public examinations. Prospectus and references on application.

AN elderly Gentleman, some years a teacher under the Council of Education, is open to an ENGAGEMENT to instruct a gentleman's family; country preferred; open one week. Magister, HERALD Office.

AN experienced TEACHER being disengaged two mornings in the week before 9 o'clock, wishes PUPILS for music or drawing, advanced or junior. A. W., Read and Co., 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED by a lady residing at Paddington, two or three CHILDREN, from 7 to 12 years of age, to board and educate. Terms, £40 (forty pounds) per annum. Address Comfort, Post-office, Paddington.

## BOOKS PUBLICATIONS ETC.

TO-DAY'S "ECHO"
will be a
DOUBLE NUMBER.
Besides the news of the day, a variety of interesting matter will be given. Advertisers are requested to send in their favours not later than noon.

AT JAMES READING AND CO.'S,
353, George-street, Sydney.
Guides to British Manufacturing Industries—Shipbuilding, Telegraphy Machinery, Jewellery, Watches, Birmingham Trades, Acids, Oils, Candles, Gas, and others, each 4s, p. 6d
Gillespie's Land Surveying, with 400 engravings, and a magnetic chart, 15s, p. 1s 6d
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, Refractory Materials, &c., 34s, p. 2s
CAMERON'S WALK ACROSS AFRICA, 2 vols., 28s, p. 2s
ACROSS AUSTRALIA, by Colonel Warburton, 16s, p. 2s
Chips from a German Workshops, by Max Muller, 2 vols., 30s, p. 2s
MACGAHAN CAMPAIGNING ON THE OXUS, 7s 6d, p. 8d
DHOW CHASING ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST, 16s, p. 2s
MORESBY'S Discoveries in NEW GUINEA, 16s, p. 2s
Forrest's Explorations in Australia, illustrated, 16s, p. 2s
Cumming's From the Hebrides to the Himalayas, 2 vols., 42s, p. 2s
William Caxton, a biography, by C. Knight, 1s 6d, p. 4d
Manchester Science Lectures, 6th series, 2s 3d, p. 6d
MUELLER'S BOTANIC TEACHINGS, 3s, p. 6d.
Sir W. Scott's Novels, 4 vols., octavo, 21s
DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY, Longfellow, 3s 6d, p. 1s
Floral Birthday Book, 358 coloured illustrations, 3s, p. 6d
Birthday and Scripture Text Books, illuminated, 2s, p. 4d
Ditto, in a variety of bindings, from 3s to 5s, postage 4d
THE VAGABOND PAPERS, 3 series, 2s 6d each, p. 6d
Popular Fairy Stories rendered anew, by Miss Muloch, author of John Halifax, Gentleman, 4s 6d, p. 6d
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WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to butchering. R. Laws, butcher, Petersham.

WANTED, BOY for errands, &c. Apply 10 o'clock, Martin and Fisher, 19, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a useful BOY. 3, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED, a BOY, to be generally useful. T. Johnson, Nos. 3 and 5, George-street Markets.

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WANTED, strong LAD, to assist in store and dispensary. Apply 12 o'clock, Sydney Infirmary.

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WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, for an office; no salary first three months. B. W., HERALD Office.

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WANTED, Girl, 15, to mind baby and be useful; sleep at home pref. Mrs. Lees, Buckingham & Bedford sts.

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WANTED, a strong GIRL, for housework. 14, Upton-street, off Macquarie-street South.

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WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; Protestant. Housekeeper, 173, Bell's-chambers.

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WANTED, a General SERVANT, for Ashfield; no cooking. Apply to Mr. A. J. Watt, 534, George-st.

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WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Wangenheim's, 156, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, SERVANTS, where care is taken to suit them in situations. Mrs. Donnelly, William-st.

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WANTED, General SERVANT, 3 in family; good Laundress; refs. Mrs. Levy, 198, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, and NURSE, to assist in housework. 288, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Asher, 442, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply after 10, Lloyd's Hotel, adjoining Theatre Royal.

WANTED, thorough House and Parlour MAID. Mrs. Hays, 239, Macquarie-street.

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WANTED, clean active young Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. 4, Richmond-ter., Domain.

WANTED, female COOKS, for the country; also General House Servants. Glue's agency, Pitt-st.

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WANTED, Female Cooks, Under Nurse, useful Girls, private families. Corner Castlereagh-st.

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WANTED, a young Man, as WAITER, and to make himself useful. Exchange Hotel, Bridge-street.

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WANTED, private room WAITER; also a Nurse Girl. References. Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as WAITER, and make himself generally useful. At 196, Pitt-st.

WANTED, PANTRYMAN. Royal Hotel.

WANTED, young MAN, for orders and shop. Butcher's, Colonnade-buildings, Newtown Rd., N'town.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to butchering. Pointing and Co., 216, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Well Sunk. For particulars, apply to Working Men's Institute, Petersham.

WANTED, two LABOURERS, to work in garden. Apply to Mrs. English, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a CARTER, single man. Apply C. M. Pearce, Randwick.

WANTED, a CARTER. Apply, between 9 and 10, C. Kidman and Son, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a Man, as BOOTS. Apply Royal Exchange Hotel, King and George streets.

WANTED, two married COUPLES, for the suburbs, small families; also one with lad. 98, Market-st.

WANTED, a competent NURSE, for the neighbourhood of Goulburn. Apply to Mrs. Waugh, 150, Macquarie-street, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; references. After 1, Tuesday and Wednesday, Mrs. Welch, Willotte, Darling Point.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, for Burwood. Apply after 10 o'clock at Lanehan's, grocer, 639, George-street, Haymarket.

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WANTED, a respectable and competent BARMAID, for first-class hotel, in town. Apply by letter to Hotel, HERALD Office.

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WANTED, immediately, an experienced DROVER, to take charge of and drove store sheep from the neighbourhood of Bingera to Bourke. Griffiths and Weaver, corner George and Hunter streets.

WANTED, MEN, FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 7 INCHES. APPLY ORDERLY ROOM, VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON, DAILY, FROM 9 TO 10 A.M.

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DRAWING-ROOM SUITE VACANT.
Mrs. H. Rodd Smith.

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COMFORTABLE HOME, for one or two young ladies engaged during the day. Y. Z., Pierce, William-st.

CHANGE OF AIR.—First-class ACCOMMODATION at Mrs. M'Laren's Chisholm House, Bowenfels. Piano, baths.

CHANGE OF AIR.—The HERMITAGE, 3 minutes' walk from Lithgow Station, and 2 miles west of Zigzag. Superior accommodation for families and tourists. Address Proprietor.

CHANGE OF AIR.—BELMONT LAKE, Macquarie, 12 miles south from Newcastle, 2 miles from the coast, is admired by Sydney visitors for the great natural advantages it offers to parties taking a holiday. Beautiful as Sydney harbour, in a most healthy locality, with bathing advantages, the situation cannot be surpassed in the colonies.
Boats, &c., for fishing, shooting, or camping out. Conveyance to and from Newcastle three times a week. For Board or Residence, or particulars, address to Manager, Belmont.

To LET, BUILDING SITE, 99 years' lease, suitable for erection of first class hotel.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 364, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

LARGE front balcony ROOM, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Audley House, 89, Stanley-street.

MRS. DRITCHER, Accoucheuse, Elizabeth-st., opp. Belmore Park.—Superior accommodation for ladies.

MANLY.—Private BOARD and RESIDENCE, FACING THE OCEAN. DRAWING-ROOM SUITE vacant; furnished APARTMENTS for single gentlemen.
Terms moderate, by the DAY or WEEK.
Miss Kearney, Ocean View, Manly.

NORMANBY HOUSE, 55, Wynyard-square. Vacancies.

NEPEAN HOUSE, PENRITH.—Mrs. E. SQUIRES is prepared to accommodate families desirous of change of air at the river side, in a healthy locality, only ten minutes' drive from the Penrith station. Terms on application. Use of boats and buggy free of charge.

PRIVATE Board and Residence. 11, Stanley-street Retired and healthy; near Hyde Park; terms, £1 1s.

ROOM to LET, furnished, suit lady, rent 5s. Barnes, Shepherd and Myrtle streets, Darlington.

SPACIOUS balcony Room, for married couple or two friends; separate rooms; mod. 149, Forbes-street.

SUPERIOR Board and Residence; Suites of Rooms for families, and single rooms for gentlemen. Private table if required. St. Lawrence House, No. 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square, York-street.

TO LET, large light ROOM, first-floor, for studio or workshop. 377, Pitt-street.

TO BOARDERS.—First-rate quarters are now procurable, from 25s; refs. exchanged. Ramsay, Geo.-st.

TO LET, 2 ROOMS on ground floor, together or separate, partly furnished. 151, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a furnished ROOM, with balcony, suitable for a lady. Apply at 101, William-street.

TWO Unfurnished ROOMS to LET; use of kitchen and bath. 265, Bourke-street.

THERE are APARTMENTS vacant at 109, William-street; terms, £1 1s.

TO LET, unfurnished, Darlinghurst (first-class references exchanged), two large lofty ROOMS, 2 or 3 bedrooms, separate kitchen, balcony, stables if desired; 30s to 40s a week. Apply Donohoe, top William-street.

TO LET, BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with use of sitting room, suitable for one or two young ladies; healthy suburb, near a 'bus. Address G. R., General Post Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOM, with use of kitchen; rent low. No. 6, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS to LET, good view. 87, Lower George-street.

VACANCIES for 3 respectable gentlemen, or married couple; large balcony room. 49, Crown-st. Bath.

VACANCIES at Mrs. Hamilton's, Ardrossan House, Wynyard-square.

VACANCIES for families and gentlemen, at Mrs. Rodwell's, Corso. Bath-room.

VACANCY for a gentleman. Guilford House, 24, Wynyard-square.

VACANCIES for two gentlemen, in private family, at Manly. Apply Mrs. Bennett, opposite Pier.

A YOUNG Man desires a furnished BEDROOM. Address C. L., HERALD Office.

A PUBLIC COMPANY requires centrally situated OFFICES, with dwelling accommodation attached. Address Company, HERALD Office.

WANTED, Furnished BEDROOM, with use of kitchen, for married couple. O. T. B., G. P. O.

WANTED, in private family, near G. P. O., BEDROOM and Board; state mod. terms. F., HERALD.

WANTED, near Milson's Point Ferry, Cottage, 6 rooms, small garden, rent mod. Box 387, G. P. O.

WANTED, a large furnished HOUSE, for a term; must be central. House, Wallace, King-street.

WANTED, SHOP, with Dwelling; good stand for small general store. H.H., Post-office, William-st.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE of 5 or 6 rooms, near the Railway Station. Apply R. H., 98, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, APARTMENTS, with board, for six gentlemen. Address, stating terms, &c., to B. M., Watson's Temperance Hotel, 71, Clarence-street.

WANTED to rent a COTTAGE, containing five rooms, servant's room, kitchen, &c. North Shore, Balmain, or Glebe preferred. Apply, stating all particulars, X. O. D., HERALD Office.

## TO LET.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, plainly furnished, to LET; rent, 30s. Professor Russell, 146, William-st.

A HOUSE, near Botany-street, to LET, 18s per week. 118, Oxford-street.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, MONTROSE, near Railway Bridge, detached Villa, 6 good rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, washhouse (with copper boiler), half-acre garden, &c.; ample water supply; five minutes from station. Vacant 17th October. Apply Mrs. Ewens, Loraine, near Church of England School, Ashfield.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE to LET, No. 1, Leamington Villas, Ocean-street, Woollahra; elegant and spacious rooms, large yard, front garden, private side entrance, gas, water, every desirable accommodation. Apply on premises.

BALCONY ROOM, furnished as bed and sitting room; bath and gas. 47, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

BURWOOD, close to Station.—2 detached COTTAGES to LET, 1 furnished. Phillips, Burwood.

BURWOOD.—Pleasant COTTAGE, with 4 rooms, kitchen, and garden, to Let. E. Sanders, Burwood.

BURWOOD.—A detached VILLA, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., with pretty flower garden in front, and very easy of access, to be LET; rent moderate. Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

BURWOOD.—To LET or for SALE, a 6-roomed COTTAGE and 5 acres of LAND; possession 1st October. Apply to Hardie and Gorman, Pitt-street, Sydney; or, to Rev. W. Lumsdaine, Parsonage, Burwood.

BURWOOD.—To LET or for SALE, a 6-roomed COTTAGE, with 5 acres of land, near to Croydon Station. Immediate possession. Apply to Hardie and Gorman, Pitt-street; or to the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, parsonage, Burwood.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE to LET, Woodstock-terrace, corner of Underwood and Queen streets, Paddington; also a first-class Cottage, Elizabeth-street, Paddington. W. Taylor, on premises. 'Buses pass the door.

COMFORTABLE furnished COTTAGE wanted, for one month or more (in a week's time); good situation, three bedrooms, water, &c. Address S. Y., HERALD Office. State terms.

DARLING POINT.—Water Frontage.—To LET, pretty convenient Residence, nr. 'bus route. Ramsay.

DARLINGTON.—To LET, compact family RESIDENCE, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, bath, and gas; front and back garden; beautifully situated and close to the 'bus. Ramsay, Sydney.

DOUBLE BAY HEIGHTS.—Furnished or Unfurnished RESIDENCE, garden, paddock, 6 acres, gas and every convenience. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

DETACHED COTTAGE, of 5 rooms and kitchen, to LET, at Coogee Bay, close to the recreation ground; has just been papered, painted, &c.; with stables, paddock, &c. Chas. Moore and Co., Pitt-street.

FURNISHED VILLA to LET; moderate terms, every convenience, healthy suburb. F. Bradly, 67, Pitt-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET; every comfort, beautiful position. Apply T. Woods, Double Bay.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, 3 compact rooms, kitchen, yard, &c.; locality retired, 'bus. M. G., Newtown P.O.

HOUSE to LET, 4 rooms and kitchen, 10s. Roxby-street, Newtown.

HOUSE, to LET, hall, gas, balcony and verandah, yard, 20 x 120 garden, side, back entrance. 168, Pitt-st.

HYDE PARK.—To LET, on 30th, a small compact furnished Residence; rent, 3 guineas. E. Ramsay.

GLEBE POINT ROAD.—To LET, a neat family RESIDENCE; contains hall, 6 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, &c.; gas and every convenience, with good premises; 'buses pass the door. Ramsay, agent, Sydney.

HOTEL TO LET, doing the leading business in a thriving town in the Southern district. Apply to Tucker and Co., 379, George-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted to LET or SELL, Woodlands, a comfortable 10-roomed HOUSE, with 100 acres of land, 1 mile by good road from station, late the property of Canon Allwood. Apply Thomas Hatfield, Woodlands, Liverpool.

MARRICKVILLE.—To LET, with immediate possession, that Family Residence, MONTROSE, with grounds. Apply to James Lawson, cabinet and upholstery warehouse, George-street, near Hunter-street.

MANLY BEACH PIER HOTEL.—APARTMENTS vacant, for families and gentlemen; terms moderate. HOT LUNCHEONS daily, 1 o'clock. G. P. Barnett, proprietor.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, &c.; rent low. E. Ramsay, house agent, Sydney.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, either furnished or unfurnished, detached COTTAGE of 4 rooms, 2 dressing-rooms, kitchen, storeroom, servants' bedroom, stable and coach-house, large garden and paddock. 132, Pitt-street.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, small, but handsome family Residence and grounds; rent low. 486, George-st.

SELECT BOARD and RESIDENCE, gentleman's family; piano, baths. £1 1s. 112, Phillip-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, near Pyrmont Bridge, every convenience. Warburton, Pyrmont.

TO LET, double-fronted SHOP, good family Residence, large yard, private gateway. Prince-st., Church-hill.

TO LET, HOUSE, 7 rooms, water and gas, No. 2, Leicester-place, Paddington. William Perry.

TO LET, No. 2, Victoria-terrace, Darlinghurst Heights. Apply Gilchrist, Stubbs, and Weston.

TO LET, HOUSE, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, 6 rooms. Apply H. Vaughan, 152, King-street East.

TO LET, No. 4, Christiana-terrace, between Crown and Bourke streets, Surry Hills.

TO LET, furnished, Pembroke Cottage, Alma-street, Darlington. Key, if required, apply next door.

TO LET, HOUSE, 345, Elizabeth-street; every convenience. G. Wangenheim, 156, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 8 rooms, large yard, stables, water, Camperdown, 15s week. 52, Goulburn-street.

TO LET, first COTTAGE, Silver-street, St. Peters. Apply opposite.

TO LET, No. 90, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Apply 118, Oxford-street.

TO LET, a SHOP and DWELLING, corner of Crown and Goulburn streets. Apply next door.

TO LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, wash-house, large HOUSE, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE, Kidman-terrace, Bourke-street, and Oxford-street. Apply C. Kidman, Oxford-street.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, near Moore Park. No. 2, Maldon-terrace, Regent-street, Paddington.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE. Apply No. 1, Cook-street, off Dowling-street, Moore Park.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP containing 4 bedrooms, kitchen, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Fairfax, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO be LET, the HOUSE in Darling-street, Balmain, lately occupied by Captain Farquhar. Apply to Mr. Blacket, 131, Pitt-street.

THE FAMILY Residence, BALLAMAC HOUSE, Coogee Bay, to LET. The house and gardens in good order, with plenty of water, paddock, &c. For further particulars, apply to Chas. Moore, 137, Pitt-street.

TO LET, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE FAMILY HOTEL, replete with every convenience; bathrooms and all fixtures and fittings; ready for immediate business; in best possible condition; op. A. S. N. Co.'s, Margaret-st.

TO BOARDINGHOUSE KEEPERS and OTHERS.—A double furnished COTTAGE, with stable and coachhouse to LET, at Bowen Mount, South Kurrajong. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, 331, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace, as a Family or Boarding RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, kitchen; servant's, store, and bath rooms, &c., garden. Mr. Rielly, grocer, opposite.

TO LET, 4 newly-finished HOUSES, containing six rooms, bath, wash-houses, large yards, &c.; water and gas laid on; rent, 16s per week. Apply W. Duncan, Park Road, opposite Pound.

TO BE LET, No. 35, Merriman-street, Miller's Point, hall, 7 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom, verandah and balcony back and front; water and gas laid on; fine harbour view. J. Parle, 104, Prince-street.

TO LET, in Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills, HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and every convenience. Apply W. Barling, 53, Hunter-street.

TO LET, near Deaf and Dumb Institution, a delightfully situated Family RESIDENCE; every convenience; rent, £5 per month. Apply J. Harris, Codrington-street, Darlington.

TO LET, to private family only, that excellent Family RESIDENCE, corner of Macquarie and Hunter streets, No. 100, opposite to Dr. Cox's; every convenience, bathroom, gas, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 4 p.m.; or to T. Hughes, 136, Pitt-street.

TO LET, together or separately a large, dry COACH-HOUSE, suitable for workshop, store, &c., with STABLE and outbuildings, suitable for offices or residence; also standing-room for two or three carts. Barley Mow Hotel, Castlereagh and Park streets.

TO LET, for 12 or 15 months, a 7-room furnished COTTAGE, pleasantly situated at Newtown, near Hobart Town. There is a nice garden, and every convenience. Conveyances for Hobart Town pass every hour. Apply by letter, to Craig, MERCURY Office, Hobart Town.

TO BE LET, an eight-roomed Gentleman's RESIDENCE, furnished or otherwise (Goreville), situated in Stewart-street, Bathurst. Kitchen, pantry, stables, coach-house, &c., tank and well water, with small paddock attached. Also, a beautiful shrubbery and flower garden in front of the dwelling, and a splendid assortment of vines and fruit trees in the orchard, all of which have been thoroughly under the management of a competent man, and at present in the occupation of C. H. Gehrig, Esq., wine merchant. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. Gow, Bathurst.

VICTORIA-STREET.—To LET, 146, comfortable HOUSE, 5 rooms, every convenience. Key at 152.

WOOLLAHRA.—Residence, 8 rooms, kitchen, fine view; low rent. C. Bate and Co., 147, Pitt-st.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, pretty VILLA, in Point Piper Road, 7 rooms, dressing-room, kitchen, bath, gas, water, and stables. E. Ramsay, house agent, 42, George-street.

A COMFORTABLY furnished OFFICE to LET; rent low. 387, George-street.

OFFICES to LET, on 2nd floor, Temple Court; low rental. Walter Cook, on the premises.

OFFICES, Sample Rooms, Stores. Bate's-chambers. Low rent. C. Bate and Co., 147, Pitt-street.

EARL-STREET, Darlinghurst.—STABLES, Coach-house, and Dwelling, paying 10 per cent. Apply at once, 133, Pitt-street.

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To be LET for any term of years.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Enmore, Newtown.

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